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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 238 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

"SITUATION SO BAD, THEY ARE OPTIMISTIC!"

—Norman Davis.

Out Of The Gloaming.

"I am not going to pretend that we have not disarmed to the very limit of safety so long as disarmament is unilateral," said Lord Hailsham. Since it is not unilateral, there is no question of any disarmament.

* * * *

Now the question of armament is becoming unilateral, and Germany does not want to be left behind in this good work. But since France is equally determined that Germany should lag in the rear, they may have to settle the differences by a good bilateral fight.

* * * *

Lord Hailsham could not but refer to the lead given by the British delegate at Geneva "which revitalised the Disarmament Conference." This must be a reference to his insistence on plane-bombing which certainly "revitalised" the whole show.

* * * *

Now that the Bajauris have been won over to the peaceful ways of the British on the Frontier, there is no necessity to revitalise the Conference in order to realise the necessity of bombing for peace.

* * * *

If the Conference fails the British cannot be blamed, for they have put their principles into practice on the Frontier. The world's sympathy will go to them for their efforts at peace. Should the Nobel Peace prize go to Capt. Eden, we suggest it should be used for a bombing plane,—the greatest instrument of peace now known to the world.

* * * *

Germany which has specialised in killing wants to reduce it to a humane thing, though doctors, padres and lawyers are going to make a pother over it. An overdose of castor oil and generous use of rubber truncheons, however will work miracles of unanimity.

* * * *

Perhaps, you don't know who is one of the "great leaders of modern India and Prime Minister of Hyderabad?" He is Sir Akbar Hydari as he has been modestly confessing to the British Press.

* * * *

The progress of education has been something phenomenal under him, for while Hyderabad has 50 per mille literates, poor Cochin and Travancore have to content themselves with 337 and 289. Prodigious, isn't it?

* * * *

He recently told the students that they were not only the inheritors of ancient renown, but the makers of traditions. At least he has been making all the traditions, and the poor Hyderabadis will have to inherit them.—willy-nilly.

* * * *

"While I remain in Hyderabad I will allow no obstacle to impede," he said boldly, though he puts a ban on a little honest criticism of his mighty doings in Hyderabad.

* * * *

"You are blazing a trail which has never been blazed before in India" shyly confessed the same "Prime Minister of Hyderabad." He should confine his blazing operations to Hyderabad, and leave poor India alone. We've got quite enough blaze and are imminently expecting to go to blazes.

* * * *

Raja Govindlal complains that there is no personal liberty in Indian States. Perhaps he is not aware that Bikanir has actually granted permission to accused's counsel to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes that a united India should support Hoare in view of the united Conservative demand that the W. P. should be jettisoned. United India would rather help united Conservatives to jettison the W. P. A case of extremes meeting!

* * * *

The most effective reply to the Tory Die-hards, we are told is to work the W. P. in the "faith that it will lead to better things." Faith may move mountains, sometimes, but not the W. P. and Sammy Hoare, who has no faith in faith cures.

* * * *

"A Helpful Minister" writes a Madras Paper. All our Ministers are helpful. If they were not, they would not be there. Self-helpfulness is the badge of their tribe.

* * * *

"Now, this is kind of you, my dear," said the wealthy relative to the little daughter of one of her poor relations as she took the parcel containing a birthday gift. "I wonder what it can be?"

"It's a fish, I think," put in the little girl.

"A fish!" exclaimed the wealthy relative, with a look of horror.

"Yes," said the child, "daddy said it was a sprat to catch a mackerel."

GO ON WITH TALKS, URGES HENDERSON

Analyses Convention Approved By None!

Something Will Have To Be Done, Mutters American Delegate

GENEVA. Oct. 9.

Mr. Norman Davis interviewed by Reuter on arrival here to attend a meeting of the Disarmament Conference Bureau this afternoon said that feeling was rather more optimistic "because the situation is now so bad that it is obvious that something will have to be done".

OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. Henderson in a speech opening the proceedings was also relatively optimistic. He said he had accomplished useful work during his visits to the Continental centres. He added, negotiations had shown disposition in favour of securing the first stage of convention on a majority of points.

TWO CATEGORIES.

Dividing the outstanding questions into two categories, he thought, agreement was relatively easy to reach in one, but he was less confident in respect of the other.

The former category comprised non-recourse to force on universal basis, definition of agressor, control and supervision, standardisation of European Continental armies, control of budgetary publicity, air-bombing, early creation of Permanent Disarmament Commission and naval questions.

AGREEMENT NOT EASY.

The second category comprised the period of duration of the first stage of Convention, size of tanks and artillery, reduction of land war material by destruction or otherwise, manufacture of and trading in armaments, military and naval aviation, and penalties against violation of convention.

Opinions regarding the duration of convention varied from five years to eight, divided into two periods of four.

COMMISSION'S DUTY.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission would be charged with the responsibility of deciding whether the machinery of control and supervision had been effective.

Mr. Henderson said that greatest difficulties had arisen in connection wih the system of penalties and the application of principle of equality.

IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. Henderson continuing urged that it was in the greatest public interest to establish a Permanent Disarmament Commission as soon as possible, despite the fact that the Convention was not ratified by some nations. He realised that conversations now proceeding should be pursued for a few more days in the hope of arriving at an agreement particularly on the question of defensive weapons claimed by the disarmed countries during the period of probation, also on the question of penalties.

Mr. Henderson concluded by suggesting that British delegation was best entitled and qualified to present new facts which had arisen and were likely to necessitate modifications of the original draft convention.

At the conclusion of the sitting it was decided to meet again on Saturday and convene a meeting of General Commission for Monday.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 12.)

RIFT IN SIMLA LUTE

Japanese Proposals Not Appealing To India

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

In connection with the meeting between the Textile delegations of India and Japan to-day, it is understood that concrete proposals put forward by the Japanese did not appeal to the Indian side and it is expected that by Wednesday the Indian Textile delegation will formulate counter-proposals.—A. P

MORNING'S TALK

EARLIER.

The third joint meeting between the Indian and Japanese Textile Trade Delegation took place at 10-30 this morning. The Japanese Delegation put forward certain proposals and the discussion which subsequently took place dealt chiefly with elucidation of certain points in the Japanese proposals. Further discussion on the proposals put forward before the meeting will be continued tomorrow.

Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member and Sir Frank Noyce, the Industries Member, to the Government of India will leave Simla in the afternoon of Friday the 20th instant and will arrive in Delhi on the morning of Saturday the 21st October.—A. P.

CIVIC GUARDS SNUBBED

"They Dared Not Protect Me For Fear Of Dismissal" Says O'Duffy

CASTLEBAR MEETING

Police Take Extraordinary Precautions to Avoid Disturbances.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.

With the Tralee disoders fresh in memory the Irish Free State authorities took extraordinary precautions at General O'Duffy's meeting at Castlebar in the county of Mayo yesterday. Two armoured Cars on which machine guns were mounted, and two lorry-loads of soldiers in battle order with steel helmets and gasmasks, were held in readiness. There was also a large muster'ng of Civic Guards from the surrounding districts.

Hundreds of Blue Shirts were present at the meeting to which O'Duffy, with plastered head, repeated his assertion that the Civic Guards, to the establishment of which he had devoted so much of his life, dared not protect him because they were afraid of dismissal. He added that the Free State was fast becoming subservient to mob law.

Scuffles and catcalls were the only disturbances during the meeting.—Reuter's Special.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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IRISH CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.

At Belfast a constable on patrol duty last night was shot in the stomach by men in ambush, and died later.—Reuter's Special.

COLLISION ON TRAMWAYS

A collision, occurred between two tramcars on Monday evening near Colaba Old Railway Station resulting in the derailment of the rear unit of one of the cars.

No passenger was however injured

KARACHI ORDER ON RELEASED EX-M.L.C.

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

Mr. Naraindas Anandji Bechar, Ex-M.L.C. a prominent Congressite who arrived here this morning from Bombay after release from Nasik Jail, has been served with an order under the Bombay Emergency Powers Act directing him not to participate in movement prejudicial to the Public peace—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will leave for Netarhat on October 21 and will stay there till October 31. His Excellency returns to Ranchi on November 1 and leaves the same evening for Chaibasa. After visiting Chaibasa, Jamshedpur and Ghatsila. He arrives in Patna for cold weather stay on November 6.

Bumper Cotton Crop For U. S.?

HIGH ESTIMATE SEQUEL TO FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Government's Frantic Efforts To Arrest Decline In Prices

(By Our Cotton Correspondent).

Bombay, Monday, 11 p.m.

Favourable weather experienced during the month of September over the U. S. A Cotton belt induced private crop estimates to be raised ranging from 125 to 129 lakhs bales.

However Fossick Bureau and the New York "Journal of Commerce" estimated crop at 117½ lakh bales. The average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange was at 12,568,000 bales.

DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.

The first report issued on August 8 was a disagreeable surprise showing the crop at 12,314,000 bales against an average estimate of 10,998,000 bales. Many operators feared a repetition of what occurred on the 8th August and closed most of their open business. The Government announcement of giving loans to cotton growers on a 10 cent basis failed to influence any speculative buying.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and declined 5 points before the Bureau Report. In the local cotton market Broach A-M delivery after declining to Rs. 188/8 closed at Rs. 189 before the receipt of the report.

MORE THAN AVERAGE ESTIMATE.

The crop Reporting Board of the U. S. A. Agriculture Department estimate crop at 12,885,000 bales as on October 1 and the amount ginned was 5,881,000 bales. The report was about 3 lakh bales more than the average estimate. Comparative figures of official reports were as under:—

	1933-34 Oct. estim.	1933-34 Sept. estim.	1933-34 Aug. estim.
Condition	66.7	67.5	74.2
Production	12,885,000	12,414,000	12,314,000
Yield	205.3	197.8	198.4

FAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Under the inflationary powers, the Washington administration demanded reduction of 25 per cent acreage, giving cash bonus and of option of cotton at 6 cents. Cottou growers fully responded to the Government proposals but nature planned the reverse. This season from the beginning of the crop, weather conditions were exceptionally favourable and farmers hopeful about getting higher prices, devoted their all attention to get maximum yield from the reduced area. The yield is estimated at 205.3 lbs. per acre which is a re-

(Continued on page 7)

VITHALBHAI NOT BETTER

"Heart Trouble Persists But Not Worse" Says Nyon Message

A Sadio message from Nyon received on Monday morning in Bombay by Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel says:—

"Heart trouble persists, but not worse."

INDIAN APPOINTED VICEROY'S A. D. C.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

A communique states:

The Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. Daubeny, Indian Police, to succeed Flight Lieutenant A. H. H. MacDonald, Royal Air Force, as Aide-de-Camp on H. E.'s personal staff.

This is the first occasion on which an officer of the Indian Police has had the honour of serving on the Viceroy's personal staff.

Mr. Daubeny assumed his duties as A. D. C. yesterday.—A. P.

KINGSFORD-SMITH LEAVES AKYAB

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith who arrived at Akyab has left for Alor Star.—A. P.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DECREE

Cortes Dissolved And Elections Fixed For November 19

MADRID, Oct. 9.

The president has signed a decree dissolving Cortes.

Elections have been fixed for November 19th and next Cortes will assemble on December 8th.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN MADURA JAIL

MTDURA Oct. 9.

It is understood that 13 Congress volunteers convicted for picketing, 12 of them to 6 months each and the remaining one to 4 months, and at present undergoing imprisonment in the Madura District Jail, have been on hungerstrike during the last two days.

In this connection Mr. Venkatrama Iyer, M. L. C. has telegraphed to Sir M. Krishnan Nair, Law Member as follows:

"Twelve respectable Congress picketers sentenced on 6th instant by the City Magistrate Madura, have been given mixed diet. They are accustomed to have not been taking food Much local feeling. Pray order rice diet."—A. P.

S. A. BRELVI WELCOMED

"Chronicle" Staff Give Cordial Reception

MR. HORNIMAN'S TRIBUTE

Intends Taking Brief Rest Before Resuming Active Work

Mr. S. A. Brelvi was accorded a very cordial reception by his old colleagues when he arrived at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" after his release from jail on Monday.

The members of the Editorial and Managerial staffs assembled in the Managing Director's room to greet Mr. Brelvi and Mr. B. G. Horniman in a brief but eloquent speech gave expression to the pleasure felt at Mr. Brelvi's return. They were proud, he said, of Mr. Brelvi's sacrifices for the country's sake and the courage with which he had faced and served out his long sentence in jail in accordance with his convictions. He had worthily served the cause of freedom in India, for the sake of his own country, and the cause of freedom throughout the world. He reminded them that Mr. Brelvi had been associated with the "Chronicle" almost from the date of its birth and they hoped his association with the paper would continue for many years to come.

Mr. Horniman then garlanded Mr. Brelvi on behalf of the Proprietors and staff amid loud applause.

Mr Brelvi in a brief reply said he did not regard his going to jail as a sacrifice, as he went there in fulfilment of the dictates of his conscience. There were good points even in jail life. He referred to his long connection with "The Chronicle" through thick and thin and said he hoped always to be able to serve the paper they all loved.

The function concluded with a few happy words from Mr M. N. Cama, Managing Director, who cordially endorsed the sentiments uttered by Mr. Horniman and heartily joined in welcoming Mr. Brelvi

Mr. Brelvi subsequently visited the Press where a similar function took place.

Mr. Brelvi, though generally in good health has lost weight during his incarceration and has expressed a wish to enjoy a short rest before resuming active work.

STOP PRESS

SEAT FOR PORTUGAL.

GENEVA, Oct. 9

Portugal has been elected to the newly created seat on the League Council.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 9

All Cabinet ministers except Major Ormsby Gore who is now in Geneva, attended a meeting in Downing Street this afternoon to consider the critical disarmament situation.—Reuter.

LIBERIA AND LEAGUE.

GENEVA, Oct. 9.

Liberia is pressed to make up its mind quickly with regard to the League plan in consequence of the news that fighting has broken out among the natives on the expiration of armistice and that 30 persons have been killed. The representative of the republic urged to make decision by Lord Cecil at the League Council Committee meeting replied that he intended to submit amendments to the plan.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL

Mahmoud Bey the famous Egyptian Spiritualist, just returned to Bombay at Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, next to Regent Hotel. His fee Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved with correct predictions. (1333).

2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Vacancies exist with Sugar Factories for educated unemployed. Apply enclosing As. 1-1/4 for terms Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1344).

Wanted a B. Com. and a B. Sc. (with Mathematics and Physics), for Union High School, Surat. Apply to the Principal, stating terms. (1356).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted. (1) A Lady Doctor, M.B.B.S on a salary of Rs. 200/- with Rs. 50/- P.M. as Conveyance allowance. To take charge of 3 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Cawnpore. (2.) One Health Visitor on a salary of Rs. 50/- with Rs. 25/- P.M. as Conveyance allowance to be incharge of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The selected candidates will not be allowed to keep encumbrances in the centres where residence will be compulsory. No private practice, probationary period one year. Applications with true copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 20-10-1933, stating nationality, age, qualifications, experience and encumbrances. (3.) One Health Visitor on a salary of Rs. 50/- to be incharge of Health visiting in a part of the City Medical Officer of Health Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (7342).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Loan for Extension of running business. Good security and interest offered. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 1347 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada Cochin, Coimbatore Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole Palghar Ongole Ottapalam Samalkot Salem Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Sauger, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Pock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegia: Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50 lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale a one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale a Secondhand Electric Lift by Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., for 3 persons, total height 50 feet, serving 4 landings, with all gates, erections and girders supports, complete, little used, in fair condition. Apply S. F. B. Tyabji & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25773. (7261).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in ... at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, other than those who are empanelled in the part heard case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th October, 1933.
7340.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.

Share Certificate No. 324 for 10 Shares bearing Nos. 1491/1500 of the Burhanpur-Tapti Mill, Ltd., in favour of Dhansingh Bhikamsingh Thakore Esq. has been Lost, Misplaced or Stolen. Any claim relative to these shares should be notified within one month from the date hereof to the Registered Office of the Company, 121-125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a Duplicate Share Certificate for the above ten shares will be issued to the legal representative of the owner.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.
Agents.

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1933.
1357.

Notice to Consignees

S. S. "HAGUE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 8th October, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

The Bank Of Baroda, Limited
(Incorporated in Baroda).
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

From the 1st of November, 1933, interest on Savings Bank and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts will be allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum, instead of 3 per cent. as at present.

W.G. GROUNDWATER,
Manager.
7338.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 2394 OF 1929.

D. D. DABKE ... Plaintiff
v/s
ABDUL RASHID KARDAR ... Defendant
and
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA ... Applicants.

To,
ABDUL RASHID KARDAR,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the applicants have taken out a summons against you for an order for payment by you of the sum of Rs. 754-11-8 being the balance of the taxed costs payable by you to the applicants in the above suit and that the said summons will be heard by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Ragnekar in Chambers on Friday, the 13th day of October 1933 at 11 a.m.

Dated this 9th day of October 1933.

MULLA & MULLA.
Applicants.

7341.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via
COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Malacca Maru	5374	2 Oct.	10 Oct.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct.	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	12 Oct.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	1 Nov
Taiyo Maru	17500	15 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	11 Nov
Heian Maru	11600	27 Nov

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Hague Maru	8th Oct	15th Oct
Havre ,,	24th ,,	13th Nov.
Tsurushima ,,	26th ,,	... ..
Havana ,,	9th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Dec
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,

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Once Again! Once Again!
It has come
At
KOHINOOR CINEMA

SEE HIM TO-DAY

Daily 3 Shows: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT, SUN AT 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

FROM NEXT SATURDAY

"GAY—CAVALIER"

or

(Rangila-Rajput)

AJANTA'S DRAMATIC SUPER.

with

MISS BIBBO
MASTER NISAR
MISS AMINA

and the funniest of all

A. R. KABULI

Unquestionably The Best Picture Made Since "AFZAL"

Director:—
M. BHAVNANI.

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The performances of the 11th and 18th next have been cancelled for rehearsals of

AMRIT-SIDHI

our new drama the grand opening of which will be on

Friday the 20th Oct. at 3-30 p.m

Saturday the 14th Oct. at 8-30 p.m

SAVITRI

Sunday the 15th Oct. at 3-30 p.m

SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m.

The plan of the new drama will be open at the theatre from Monday the 16th Oct. 1933.

ALL THEATRE FULL

TO SEE AND HEAR

INDIA'S & PRABHAT'S

1st Multicolour Talkie

SAIRANDHREE

with Powerful Cast

Miss LEELA, Miss SHAKUNTALA
Master VINAYAK, Mr. NIMBALKAR.

AT

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

DAILY at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

SECOND DEMAND WEEK
of the greatest musical of all time at
THE CARLTON FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THURSDAY MATINEE AT 4 p.m.

JANET GAYNOR & HENRY GARAT
in
"ADORABLE"
The Most Popular Musical Comedy Since 'THE LOVE PARADE'

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas **4** *Per lb.*

Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

ECONOMIST PROBES FAILURE OF GOLD STANDARD

Political Considerations Will Oblige Britain To Revert To It, Says Prof. Jones

Professor J. H. Jones, president of the Economic Science and Statistics section of the British Association read a paper in mail week on "The gold standard."

The pre-war gold standard he said, was of slow growth, whereas most of the countries that had abandoned gold under pressure of war rushed back within the short space of about four years, with the result that in some cases the rates of exchange were fixed too high and in other cases too low. The overvaluation of the pound inevitably produced a depressing effect upon British industry. It acted as a veiled tax upon exports and a veiled bounty on imports

A large proportion of the savings of people in different countries, instead of being invested in long-term securities as was the case before the war, were held within call the risk factor was over-valued, and industries became heavily burdened with fixed-interest and short-term debts.

Fundamental changes in the financial relationship of nations, without a corresponding change in their industrial structures, consequent upon the war caused a concentration of gold in certain countries, and hindered the operation of the standard. These differences, rather than any inherent characteristic of the gold standard itself caused its success before the war and its failure afterwards The real issue seemed to him to be between the gold standard rigorously interpreted and the maintaining of national currencies not linked to gold or any common measure.

NECESSARY TO WORLD STABILISATION

He believed that precisely the sort of price stability which critics of the gold standard sought was more likely to be achieved under the gold standard than under a system in which such stability was the immediate object of national policy. But a wider and deeper issue than stability was involved The national currency system was but one aspect of economic nationalism, of which tariffs was another. A national system of currency was intelligible if not defensible for a nation which isolated itself from the family of nations. The gold standard stood for internationalism in economic affairs

"Without pausing to consider the case for bimetallism. I venture to express the belief that the restoration of the gold standard is necessary to the world in that future which is worth considering" concluded Professor Jones He did not however suggest its immediate restoration. His fear was, rather that political considerations would drive us back to it before the essential preliminaries had been properly considered

Among the essential conditions to a successful restoration of the gold standard was the discontinuation of the use of tariffs as a means of meeting fluctuating trade balances. It was too much to hope that the world would abandon tariffs as a means of protection, but he thought that there was ground for hope that the system of ad hoc trade restrictions to overcome occasional deficits on current accounts would quickly disappear.

DR. BESANT SPENT LAKHS ON INDIA

She Had "Horror Of Money," Says Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer

Sidelights on the life of the late Dr. Annie Besant were thrown by Sir C P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, addressing a public meeting at Trivandrum on Oct. 3.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar said that in 1879 when Afghanistan became disturbed Dr. Besant came forward in an effort to bring about the union of Hinduism and Islam. Her practice was to spend every penny she had in the bank on the last day of the year on charity, and to start the new year a "pauper." She had spent Rs. 5 lakhs in establishing the Hindu College at Benares.

Upto 1880 the people of India had thought little of self-respect. It was Dr. Besant who had changed their outlook.

Her Home Rule agitation was her next move, in connexion with which he Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar) toured India with her. She spent Rs. 15 lakhs in Madras, the New India daily paper being run at a loss of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000 a month, for the sole purpose of enlightening the world about India

The Young Men's Indian Association was established in Madras by her at a cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs, meals being provided for youths studying at the various colleges. To his knowledge Dr Besant had spent Rs. 20 lakhs in India. She had a horror of money and never touched or handled it.—"Madras Mail.

COTTON

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WHEN BESANT RECEIVED VICEREGAL CALL

Dr. Sapru Recalls Incident During Chelmsford's Regime

Speaking at the public meeting held at Allahabad on the 6th inst. to honour the memory of the late Dr. Annie Besant.—

Sir Tej Bahadur recalled Dr. Besant's internment in Madras during Lord Pentland's governorship and said that he then felt it a point of honour that he must work for the movement of which she was the author. He referred to the conversation that took place between him and Lord Chelmford about her release, remarking: "Some day or other probably I may write something about it, but I venture to say one thing, that if there were two persons who were not bitter against each other at any time after that incident, it was Dr Besant on the one side and Lord Chelmsford on the other."

Afterwards, Dr. Besant stayed as his guest while he was a member of the Government of India. Two Indians and an Englishman in high positions hinted to Sir T. B. Sapru that he might have been a little more careful. Within an hour of receiving this advice, came a call to Sir T. B. Sapru from the Viceregal Lodge and Lord Chelmsford wanted him to bring Dr. Besant to the Viceregal Lodge, so that he could speak to her. Dr. Besant afterwards met Lord Chelmsford and they had a long talk with each other for three hours.

Sir T. B. Sapru, continuing, observed that Dr. Besant was to a very large extent responsible for that burning passion for political freedom and political self-respect which was now characteristic of this country. He had not the least hesitation in saying that no Indian loved India more deeply and more sincerely and with greater passion or with more burning faith in India's destiny, than Dr. Besant did since she adopted India as her motherland.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

PLAGUE MORTALITY SHOWS INCREASE

Official Report Records Soaring Figures In Dharwar, Belgaum, Poona & Sholapur

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 30th September:—

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 1,514 attacks and 904 deaths from plague against 1,437-903 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Bijapur 614 attacks and 315 deaths against 565-410, Dharwar 251-130 against 276-109; Belgaum 285-206 against 266-174; Poona 218-171 against 257-170; Satara 86-42 against 37-15; Sholapur 43-29 against 31-20; Thana 8-8 against 3-3; Ahmednagar 5-2 against nil; Kanara 3-0 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against 2-2 All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

PLAGUE IN POONA

During the week there were 136 attacks and 107 deaths as against 153 attacks and 105 deaths in the previous week. Plague shows a decrease in Poona Suburban Municipal area and practically no change in the other areas, the figures being:—

	Attacks	Deaths
Poona City	109	83
Poona Cantonment	14	12
Poona Suburban Municipality	13	10
G. I. P Railway	—	2

Influenza is also prevent in Poona 1,151 persons were inoculated in Poona City 3,198 in the Cantonment 122 in Poona Suburban Municipality and 306 in the G I P Railway premises: total 4,777 inoculations

3,595 rats were trapped and destroyed.

1,331 houses were disinfected

ON PLAGE DUTY

The results of the new serum treatment under trial in the Infectious Diseases Hospital appear to show that some 30 per cent more lives can be saved by this treatment than by the old treatment

Oone additionol special Medical Officer was appointed on plague duty in Dharwar District during the week

Anti plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 29,790 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 3,41,7 9.

CHOLERA.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 585 attacks and 230 deaths against 534 attacks and 255 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 230 attacks and 57 deaths against 160-71 in the previous week: East Khandesh 65-27 against 94-43 West Khandesh 47-19 against 29-9; Ahmednagar 49-24 against 71-25; Belgaum 47-21 against 43-23; Sholapur 34-13 against 52-27; Bijapur 23-10 against 6-8; Kalaba 26-16 against 19-12; Poona 23-12 against 25-11; Thana 19-10 against 21-19; Nasik 12-7 against 6; Dharwar 1-0 against nil and Bombay City 4-3 against 1-1.

The usual preventive measures were energetically carried out.

The anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 5,624 bringing the total since January 1st to 93,487

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Poona 32 attacks and 2 deaths; Ahmednagar 18-5; Kolaba 18-0; Kanara 13-4; Satara 12-1; Ratnagiri 10-1; Bijapur 7-1; Thana 6-0; Sholapur 3-0; East Khandesh 1-0; Dharwar 0-1 and Nawabshah 2-0 Total 122 attacks and 15 deaths against 182-39 in the previous week.

The number of doses of lymph despatched from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the affected parts of the Presidency during the week was 17,235.

Grand Opening

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRECINCE of H. . . . RNO OF BOMBAY

ON SAT. OCTOBER 14th of

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

TWO SHOWS ON SATURDAY OCTOBER 14TH AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ALSO AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. DAILY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK AND 4 P.M. MATINEE ON SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS

with the GREATEST PREMIERE PROGRAMME Ever Screened in India

LAUREL and HARDY

In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's MUSICAL COMEDY

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9 — RIOTOUS REELS — 9

Based On Auber's Comic Opera

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with

DENNIS KING THELMA TODD

BOOKING AT THE REGAL 9-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.

Rates of Admission: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 & As. 8. (inclusive of tax)

Boxes For 3, 4, 6 & 12 Persons at Rs. 11; Rs. 15; Rs. 22 & Rs. 45

ALL SEATS SOLD OUT FOR 6-30 p.m. SHOW ON OCTOBER 14th

REVIVAL

By Special Request

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT & DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SINGING ROMANCE

A NIGHT IN CAIRO

STARRING RAMON NOVARRO

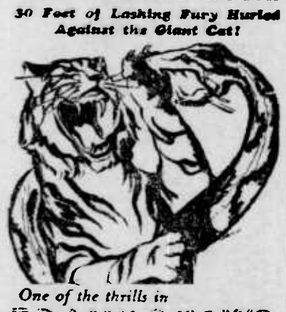
AS A DASHING CAPTIVATING ROMANTIC SHEIK!

NEXT SATURDAY

SPECIAL DIVALI ATTRACTION

THE PYTHON STRUCK!

30 Feet of Lashing Fury Hurled Against the Giant Cat!



One of the thrills in

FRANK BUCK'S "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"

Every foot of this picture was made in the Malayan jungle country. Every thrill is real! The wildest fiction pales before the gripping FACTS!

RKO-RADIO PICTURE. Produced By Van Beuren Corp.

GRAIN SHOP ABLAZE

Loss By Fire Amounts To Three Thousand

Damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000 was caused by fire which broke out on Monday noon in a grain shop near Arthur Road Bridge, DeLisle Road.

On an alarm being given shortly before midday, fire brigades from Byculla and Sewree rushed to the foot of the Aruthur Road Bridge to find the shop ablaze. The firemen started operations and put out the flames within 10 minutes.

The damage caused by fire and water to the building which consisted of ground floor only is estimated at Rs. 3,000 and the cause of the fire is not known.

NO VOTES FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Atiya Begum Expresses Reactionary Views At 3 Arts

A meeting was held on Sunday to welcome Atiya Begim Saneba from her return from Europe. Among the distinguished guests were the Princes of Nepal and Jodhpur, His Highness Prince Samy of Turkey, Maulana and Begum Shaukat Ali, The Italian and Afghan Consuls, H. H. the Lady Agha Khan, and Sirdars from Indian States. Mrs. Blackwell warmly welcomed the guest of the evening, and invited her to relate her experiences, and particularly those connected with the formation of the three Arts Circle in London.

Atiya Begum responding said that she was asked to give her opinion of the condition of India in the Joint Select Committee and to some Parliamentary Members to whom she said that "she did not agree with Indian Wowen's Enfranchisement, as the illiteracy in the country was so appalling that there could never be an adequate representation of the Indian women's grievances in the Legislatures that the country needed a constructive and practical program of over-hauling the present educational policy, and turning it into a useful industrial cultural, and vocational training. That there could only be unity and uplift through intellectual forces, that there was need for this kind of movement all over the world very badly. Cultural co-operation was a language understood by all. This led to great emthusiasm and interest, and a big meeting was held in August last to found a Three Arts Circle in London.

Another very large social followed in the beginning of September, in the Central Club, Great Russel Street. The response was so magnificent that the large beautiful Hall was over-crowded with musicians, authors, and people of note. On both occasions an excellent program of European and Indian artistes was rendered."

In conclusion Atiya Begum said that it was much easier to work out the objects of such a Circle in Europe, as you appealed to an understanding and appreciative public: that she was more than satisfied with the results, and that there was a large mass of people who maintained that the politics and press had been the result of enmities and aggravations, and that a movement of this character was psychological to unite humanity—irrespective of colour, creed and rank, through intellectual pursuits

A most interesting programme of European and Indian dances by Collieres De Perle and Chandravati were rendered eliciting applause. The Secretaries announced a vigorous 3 Arts program, including a Full Moon harbour cruise.

NEW PROGRAMME AT CAPITOL

The Management of the Capitol announce a change of programme from to-day when the Ramon Novarro picture "A Night In Cairo" will be screened till Friday by popular request.

Ramon Novarro is at his best and sings charmingly. Myrna Loy takes the feminine lead assisted by Reginald Denny. The picture is replete with romantic scenes laid in the colourful background of the Egyptian desert. The opportunity afforded to see it again should not be missed.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Aso Vad 7, 1989.
Muslim—aJma-dil-Akhar 19, 1352
Parsi—Ardibehest 4, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 31m.
Sunset—6h. 21m.
Hightide—3-34; 4-44.
Lowtide—9-28, 21-04.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 10th Oct 11h 15m Last Quarter 11th Oct. 10h 16m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY: Oct. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY: Oct. 12.

Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

M C C team arrives by the s.s. "Mooltan."

SATURDAY, October 14.

S. S. Ranpura, with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Mirabai." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Tarzan the Ape Man." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"A Night In Cairo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON "Adorable" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Eagle and the "Hawk." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Child of Manhattan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC — "Atashi Toofan." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA "Sleeping Car." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA Sahrandhree." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ARYA SAMAJ, KALBADEVI:—Pandit Ramchandra Damodar Shashtri will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic and Pauranic Karm Kand" at Arya Samaj, Kalbadevi Road, to-day, at 6.30 p.m.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD.—The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad during the month of July was 3815, August 4099, September 4005.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan", will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when a discussion will be held on Mr. P. P. Bharucha's subject of "Some references to Iranian Calendar in some Persian Poems with Astronomical Maps and Charts."

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL:—The Local Secretary of the British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd., informs the Associated Press that a cablegram has been received by them from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burmah Peroleum Co., Ltd., and the Rangoon Oil Co. Ltd., for the months of September 1933 amounted to 28,341 barrels.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P & O Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

The s.s. "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

PLAGUE CHANGES DARBAR VENUE

On account of the prevalence of plague at Poona, His Excellency the Governor has decided that the Darbar for the Central Division should be held at Ahmednagar on Tuesday, October 31.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m.—Relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m.—Close down.
4-30 p.m.—Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Domestic Science" in Gujerathi.
5-00 pm.—Fashions talk by Beth.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m.—Book Talk by the Bookman.
6-40 p.m.—Messrs. The Gramophone Co., Ltd. present. Selections from their latest issues. (H. M. V Records.)
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat: Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

8 45 p.m.—Weather Report & News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-10 p.m.—Popular Songs. Bai Sunderabai with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m.—Close Down.

PIPE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—A Band concert.
9-15 p.m.—Spot in other countries, a talk by Mr. W. C. Lyle.
9-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety programme.
10-00 p.m.—The Brearley String Quartet.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.

FOUR CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Sequel To Flag-Salutation On Dusserah Day

On a charge of disobeying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, restraining them from taking any active part in the Civil Disobedience movement, four persons were convicted by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday.

The prosecution case was that the accused had taken part in the flag-salutation ceremony on Desserah day at Chaupaty.

All the accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate, on the evidence before him sentenced three of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and one to four months' imprisonment.

BETTER TREATMENT FOR UNDER-TRIALS

Marwari Chamber's Wire To Bikaner

The following wire was sent to H. H. Maharajah Bikaner by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on Monday:—

"Board of Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, respectfully resquest His Highness to Grant political case prisoners permission to engage British Indian counsel and to offer them better arrangements for food lodging and conveyance to and from the Court as under-trials"

LIBERALS TO GET BUSY

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association have arranged a series of lectures on different topics of public interest.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) will set the ball rolling and will speak on the "Present Political Situation" on Saturday, the 14th October. Mr. A. D. Shroff will speak on the "Reserve Bank Bill" while Mr. B. N. Gokhale will review the the results of the Work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper.

Messrs. M. Subedar and Mr. D. Altekar will speak on "The Economic Outlook of India" and the "Public Debt of India" respectively.

PARSI GYMKHANA BEATEN BY SMUGGLERS

D'Avoine Scores 71 For Winners On Sunday

The Parsi Gymkhana suffered defeat against the Smugglers by 5 wickets on Sunday on their own grounds. The feature of the match was the splendid innings of P.A. D'Avoine, who collected 71 runs at a rapid pace. The England-returned batsman hit nine boundaries and two sixers, lifting Jamsetdji over the pavillion with a glorious hit. Hakim and Dr. Gurtu and G. Richards played havoc with the ball for the winners. A.G. Khairaz and D'Avoine put on 102 runs for the third wicket. N.D. Marshall, K.R. Meheromji and M. J. Vakil were the only Parsi batsmen to reach double figures.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J.A. Dadyseth l.b.w. Hakim	0
F.K. Nariman b Gurtu	8
H.N. Contractor c Richards, b Hakim	3
N.D. Marshall c and b Hakim	21
H.J. Vajifdar c Hakim, b Gurtu	2
B.K. Kalapesi c Nakhoda, b Hakim	5
H.J. Engineer c Nakhoda, b Richards	4
M.J. Vakil b Richards	2
K.R. Meherhomji l.b.w. Gurtu	34
C.D. Billimoria (run out)	12
R.J. Jamsetdji (not out)	1
Extras	15
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M.S. Gurtu	3 for 53
A.A. Hakim	4 for 32
G. Richards	2 for 29

THE SMUGGLERS.

A.G. Khairaz b Kalapesi	47
Nakhoda c Vajifdar, b Marshall	5
Baporia st. Dadyseth, b Marshall	2
P.A. D'Avoine c Vajifdor, b Engineer	71
M.S Gurtu (not out)	8
G. Richards st. Dadyseth, b Engineer	0
M. Rajababi (not out)	5
P.N. Pereira, Dharamsey, A.A. Hakim and Ismail Kassum did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wickets)	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

N.D. Marshall	2 for 47
B.K. Kalapesi	1 for 29
H.J. Engineer	2 for 15

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

Hindu Dies From Injuries Received

Ganpat Naryensingh, a Hindu who was knocked down by a lorry on October 5 near Victoria Gardens, died in the J J Hospital on Saturday morning.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, it was revealed that the deceased attempted to board a moving tram car but failed to do so. He was knocked down by Lorry No. 8998Y when making for the pavement. The lorry crushed his right leg.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SUPPORT FOR BIKANER CASE COMMITTEE

A Committee has been formed at Hissar with the object of supporting the activities of the Bikaner Political Case Committee.

The Committee consists of the eminent people of Hissar among them are Babu Jiyotiprasad, Mansinghji Jain, Kundanlal Rateria, Devkinand Sinyal, Shivnarain Hohri, and Agarchandji.

Such a need is still felt in Delhi.

GAMBLING IN LINSEED PRICES

24 Persons Convicted Under Gaming Act

At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday sentenced Tulsidas Haridas and twenty three others to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default one week's imprisonment each on being found guilty on a charge of gambling in Katch Linseed.

BREACH OF GAMBLING ACT

The accused were arrested on March 13 by Inspector Raje in Popatwadi while doing business in Katcha Linseed. The police alleged that these constituted a breach of the gambling Act as the parties doing business in Katcha Linseed did not contemplate either the giving or taking delivery of the Linseed they sold or bought. The transactions were alleged to be a gamble on the fluctuations of the prices.

After a prolonged hearing of the 26 persons arrested two were released and 24 were convicted as stated above.

BOMBAY RIOTS COMPENSATION

Another Lakh To Be Distributed To Claimants

A Notification from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court states:—

The public are notified that Rupees one lakh have been received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, as the fourth instalment of the total compensation of Rs. 7,54,710 awarded for death, injury loss, etc., to the claimants in the Bombay Communal Riots, 1929.

Applications for the payment of the compensation will be entertained from and after Thursday, the 12th October, 1933 by the Registrar, on every week day except Mondays and public holidays between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) and compensation will be paid in proportion to the amounts of the claims and the amount realised, by cheques so soon thereafter as may be convenient on satisfactory identification of the claimants.

PROGRAMME FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Naujivan Sangh Calls Meeting Of Workers

Individual as well as institutions [illegible] to take up any constructive work that does not go beyond their field have till [illegible] been not able to do so want any defenite programme and a common organisation.

In order to find a way out of this impasse the workers of the Navjiwan Sangh have decided to call a meeting of such individuals and institutions to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 a.m. (S. T.) at the Sangh Office (Ashok Building, Princess Street), where a programme of future constructive work will be discussed and if possible decided upon. All those who are interested in the affair are cordially invited to attend.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH

Juanita Vaz, the two year old daughter of C. R. Vaz, was scalded to death when she upset a pail of boiling water standing on a segree on Friday last. Despite prompt medical attention in the J.J. Hospital, she succumbed to burns. At the inquest held on her body a verdict of accidental death was returned.

PATHE

THE EAGLE AND THE HAWK

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT'S SENSATIONAL HIT WITH

FREDRIC MARCH —CARY GRANT

SIR GUY STANDING—CAROLE LOMBARD

SATURDAY NEXT

THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR MUSICAL COMEDIES

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

with

17 STARS and A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

REVIEW OF THE POONA RACING SEASON

Irregularities Responsible For Poor Attendance

MR. EVE, DILLON AND BYRAMJEE TOP WINNING LIST

Warning To W. I. T. C. Stewards

(From Our R[illegible]ng Correspondent)

The Poona Racing Season of 1933 will go down as one of the most unsatisfactory seasons on record for several reasons. The weather at times interfered seriously with the sport, and one meeting had actually to be abandoned. Then the plague epidemic caused a scare, which played havoc with the attendance. Things became worse as the Season wore on owing to the irregular running of horses, which attracted scant notice. Out of a total of 118 races only 30 favourites were successful.

The Stewards had occasion to warn off one owner and his wife, but there were scores of instances, which appeared to have been overlooked. The running of some of the horses of one particular trainer, formed the subject of inquiry on several occasions. In each case the explanations forthcoming were deemed satisfactory. It has been a matter of comment that certain trainers and jockeys have been more leniently treated than others. Rightly or wrongly there is a feeling that the transgressions of some of the bigger stables are easily forgiven—a state of affairs that can do the sport no good. Unless the W. I. T. C. take steps to ensure clean racing, the sport is doomed in Western India. It is fortunate that people in this country do not vent their feelings when they are aroused in gangster fashion, but there is a limit to human patience.

If the present body of officials cannot tackle the job on hand it should make way for men who can. There must be a clean up and the sooner it is done, the better it will be for everybody concerned.

Sir Victor Sassoon, who is the leading owner this season.

Mr. Eve On Top

Turning to the statistics, it will be observed that Mr. Eve heads the list of winning owners with Rs. 54,550. Heritage has contributed largely to this total. During Sir Victor Sassoon's absence abroad his stable had a lean time, and it is significant that his presence in Poona this season has been responsible for an improvement in the running of his horses. The Maharaja of Rajpipla

J. W. Brace, who is second in the list of successful jockeys.

stands second with a total of Rs. 24,000, a long way behind Mr Eve. Mrs. J. Yorke, a newcomer to Western India stands third with Rs. 22,300, which is very gratifying, when you consider that she had a string of only five horses racing in Poona. Trelawne was mainly responsible for Mrs. Yorke's high place in the list of winning owners.

While the Maharajas of Mysore and Kashmir have done well this season, the Maharaja of Kolhapur occupies a very low place among the winning owners. He has won one solitary race with Mountgarret during the whole season. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's failure must be attributed to the poor

C. Jennings, who stands second among the trainers.

training that his valuable horses receive. I understand that there will be a change in the training arrangements before long. The Madras contingent will be taken over by Byramjee Rustomjee (Snr.) to the Southern centre in December.

The Aga Khan has won the meagre sum of Rs. 1,400 during the season. The stable will do differently in Bombay when His Highness and Prince Aly are present to see their colours carried to the fore.

Dillon In Form

W. Dillon, the Australian jockey heads the list of successful jockeys with 16 winners. He has ridden with sound judgment and is an acquisition to our lightwelghts. J.W. Brace, who stands second, has displayed all round ability in the saddle, and is a reliable horseman. J. Munro, who came out to India with a great reputation, has not got into his stride yet. He has demonstrated his ability as a high class jockey on a couple of occasions, but we have not seen him at his best.

Graham, another Australian lightweight has ridden several outsiders which have paid tremendous dividends. He uses the whip very well and should win many races in Bombay.

N. Whiteside, W. Evans, F. Northmore, J. Harding and C. Selby have won a few races, but they are capable of better things.

Ethics, the Australian horse, has won the most stake money in Poona this season.

Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.) who heads the list of winning trainers.

Gordon Richards Wanted

What we require in Western India is a jockey of the calibre of Gordon Richards. One who will take a pride in riding winners and not losers. If the W.I.T.C. could induce Richards to come to India, the attendance at the Bombay Races would beat all records. The public are heartily sick of some of our jockeys, who blame the course, the horse and everybody else except themselves.

Among the trainers Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.) is on top with

W. Dillon, has ridden sixteen winners and is first among the jockeys.

15 winners, followed by C. Jennings and J. Malone. Young Byramjee has to thank his father for reaching the top so soon. This young trainer would be well-advised to cut short the practice of having more than a couple of runners in a race. The public are sick of solving Chinese puzzles on the race-course. They are battling against odds all the time. What with Malone, Godfrey and Robinson running half a dozen horses in a race, and Imamdin following the fashion, it becomes almost a farce.

Several experienced trainers like George Bell, D. Greenhalgh (Jnr.) and others are without a string, while the authorities grant licences to all and sundry, instead of

Graham, the Australian lightweight, who has ridden the most outsiders.

restricting the number of trainers at the present time.

Prominent Horses

Amongst the horses Ethics and Trelawne have won the most stake money. They will probably go to Calcutta where further opportunities await them. There were no outstanding Arabs seen out in Poona. With Arab Queen, Taj Mahal, Darianoor and Dilsher on the shelf, there was a dearth of stayers. Gunboat Jack who was specially prepared for the Governor's Cup, just got there from Saifuldowla. Until he carries a substantial burden to victory in Class I we cannot tell how good he is. Quarry, who did well among the younger horses, is likely to become a top-notcher.

Terms Races Unpopular

Among the Indian-breds Cartoon and Truro are promising youngsters. It is high time that Honeydew and Rosette were prevented from running in events against younger horses. The terms races for Indian-Breds were a failure in Poona, and it is to be hoped that the W.I.T.C. will profit from the experience gained.

The handicapping of Sir Kenneth Gibson has been quite good throughout the season, and it seems that the W.I.T.C. have at last got hold of a handicapper who knows his job.

The starting has been excellent, and Mr. Gulliland must be congratulated on his efforts.

The G.I.P. Railway persisted in making passengers alight from the specials on platforms which are very far away from the main entrance at the Poona Station. This was a great grievance of passengers who felt that the authorities were lacking in consideration for the convenience of passengers.

Mr. K.P. Sathe, the Conductor on the First and Second Class Race Specials discharged his onerous duties in a very efficient manner. His courtesy and tact were much appreciated by passengers.

Messrs. Brandon's, the caterers, on the trains and race-course, gave all-round satisfaction throughout the season.

Many changes in the betting rules have been made and it is to be hoped that facilities will be provided for a 5-Rupee Totalizator in the First Enclosure during the Bombay Season as is the case in Poona.

WINNING OWNERS

	Rupees.
Mr. Eve	54,550
Maharaja of Rajpipla	24,000
Mrs. J. Yorke	22,300
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir	19,450
Mr. Diamond	19,300
Mr. N. Begmahomed	19,150
Mr. A. Higgins	14,000
Mr. P. B. Avasia	13,800
Maharaja of Mysore	13250
Maharaja of Kashmir	11,900
Mr. Kelso	11,500
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee (Jr.)	11.000
Mr. J J Murphy	10,500
Mr. M. C. Patel	10,200
Maharajah of Idar	10,000
Hon. Sir H M Mehta	9,250
Maharaja of Kohapur	8.500
Mr. Roman	8,350
Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt Col. Zorwar Singh	8,250
Mr. J. Crawford	8,000
Mr. A M Khairaz	7,900
Mr. C Temoolji	7,000
Mr. H Amed	7.000
Mr. Oscott	7,000
Mr. A Rozario	6,950
Mr. A R Taha	6.750
Mr. Oscott and Mrs. S M Tyrrell	6,500
Mr. J A Wadia	6,450
Mr. S E Pishori	6.000
Mr. J J Murphy and Mrs. M C Watchhorn	5.750
Major Genl. Douglas	5,200
Mr. A Hoyt	5,050
H E the Viceroy	5.000
Mr. A R A Wahao	4.700
Mr. E S Godfrey	4.300
Mr Ali bin Talib	4,250
Mr. C A Murad	4,100
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir	4,100
Mr. King	4,000
Messrs. A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton	4.000
Mr. G L Lyons	3,900
Mr. K. Muncherji	3,800
Capt. J W Goldsmith	3.750
Mr. S M Haroon	3,700
Mr. K Ardeshir	3,500
Mr. Sultan Chinoy	3,500
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswanthgarh	3,500
Mr. Gem	3,500
Mr. W M Somasundaram	3,500
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun	3,300
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis	3,200
Mr. W Bird	3,000
Mr. Syed bin Omer	3,000
Mrs. L Musry	3,000
Mr. M Wemyss	3,000
Messrs. E D Pundole and Mr. Dhalla	2,800
Mr. S B Toddywalla and Mrs. C Malone	2,700
Mr. N E Raymond	2,600
Mr. D D Ghista	2,600
Maharaj Madan Singh	2,500
Mr. F H Mehta	2,500
Mr. Jassim Hamadi	2,500
Mr. H S Rustomji	2,400
Mr. K Malkani	2,300
Mr. Hamid Jamoor	2,250
Mrs. K Lalitambha	2,200
Mr. E D Pundole	2,000
Field Marshal Sir P Chetwode	2,000
Mr. L S Lalvani	2,000
Mr. Ahmed Vali	2,000
Mr. E Y Chetty	2,000
Mr. Yusuf Haroon	2,000
Mr. M. Dhalla	2,000
Haji A Mana & D D Chavan	2,000
Mr. C W Tosh	2,000
Mr. R V Gove & Major J C Walker	2,000
Mr. N Rupchand	1,750
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos	1,710
Mr. M R Patel	1,700
Mr. Mahomed Rashood	1,610
Nawabzada Gimin-al-Mulk	1,500
Mr. J Tarachand	1,500
Messrs. Somekh & Khemara	1.500
Mr. Ayub Asad	1,500
H H the Aga Khan	1,400
Mr. Vithal Luxman	1,250
Mr. Shantidas Askuran	1,250
Mr. Annamalai Chettiar	1,250
Mr. F B Burjorji	1,250
Mr. P R Subbier	1,250
Mr. Sayed Mahmud	1,250
Mr. Fayad Suleman	1,100
Mr. A Paul	1,000
Messrs. Oscott & Mrs. Malone	1,000
Brigadier Hill	1,000
Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur	1,000
Mr. T D Gove	1,000
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib	1.000

*Sums below Rs. 1,000 are not shown in this list.

LEADING JOCKEYS

	No. of Wins.
W. Dillon	16
J. W. Brace	10
N. Whiteside	6
B. McQuade	6
J. Harding	6
C. Selby	5
J. Munro	5
L. Marrable	5
F. Northmore	5
W. Evans	5
A. K. Obaid	4
Graham	4
T. Burn	4
E J Howell	3
S. Black	3
J. O'Neale	3
McCarthy	3
C. Hoyt	2
M. Hoyt	2
K. Blyth	2
R. Alford	2
T. Hill	2
Dall Acqua	2
A. C. Walker	2
Cooper	2
Forsyth	1
Behsman	1
M. O'Neale	1
Bowley	1
Peck	1
C. Maurice	1
Subeya	1

RIDING BOYS

Balla Belai	1
Bhoopsingh	1
Zamansingh	1

SUCCESSFUL TRAINERS

	No. of Wins.
Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.)	15
C. Jennings	10
J. E. Malone	8
A. Hoyt	5
E. S. Godfrey	5
A. Higgins	5
Imamdin	4
C. H. Northmore	4
F. J Reynolds	4
Syed Mustapha	4
Dr. Krishna Rao	3
R. Bence	3
G. Essajee	3
W. Evans	3
J. Robinson	3
W. Buckley	3
Syed Saleh	3
Dr. S. K. Pillay	3
O. Randall	2
Manomedali	2
A. M. Khairaz	2
L. H Hewitt	2
M. C. Patel	2
A. T. Harrison	2
S. A. Haji	2
M. Dhalla	2
M. Jamoor	2
D. Ghista	2
V. Powar	1
R. Higgins	1
Yussuf Haroon	1
Capt. J. Goldsmith	1
A. M. Khan	1
N. E. Raymond	1
Moosa	1
Saleh Moosa	1
C. B. Farrar	1
Cumberally	1

VICTORIOUS LADY OWNER

Mrs. John Yorke leading in "PERMARCH" (Cooper) after its victory in the Club Plate.

PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY RACES

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING.

1st Day, Saturday, 18th November, 1933.
2nd Day, Saturday, 25th November, 1933.
3rd Day, Saturday, 2nd December, 1933.
4th Day, Saturday, 9th December, 1933.
Hospital Day, Wednesday, 13th December, 1933.
5th Day, Saturday, 16th December, 1933.
6th Day, Saturday, 23rd December, 1933.
7th Day, Tuesday, 26th December, 1933.
8th Day, Saturday, 30th December, 1933.
9th Day, Monday, 1st January, 1934.
10th Day, Saturday, 6th January, 1934.
11th Day, Saturday, 13th January, 1934.
12th Day, Thursday, 18th January, 1934.
13th Day, Saturday, 20th January, 1934.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Day, Saturday, 27th January, 1934.
2nd Day, Saturday, 3rd February, 1934.
3rd Day, Saturday, 10th February, 1934.
4th Day, Tuesday, 13th February, 1934.
5th Day, Saturday, 17th February, 1934.

BOMBAY SPRING MEETING.

1st Day, Saturday, 24th February, 1934.
2nd Day, Saturday, 3rd March, 1934
3rd Day, Saturday, 10th March, 1934.
4th Day, Saturday, 17th March, 1934.
5th Day, Wednesday, 21st March, 1934.

(These dates are subject to alteration.)

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" "	511	108"x54"	"	10/8	"

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

SKIN-HEALTH

Only By Honest Practice Of Dietetic Righteousness Can Cleanliness Of Whole Body Be Effectively Ensured

By K. L. SHARMA. B.A., B.L., N. D., Pudukotah.

"Cleanliness is next to holiness" is the proverb. Among the Hindus it is considered as the beginning of a growth, the end of which shall be the fruit of holiness. Bodily cleanliness certainly does not make a man holy; but it is a symbol and reminder of the ideal of purity of the inner man, and until a firm mental hold of the ideal is established, the practice of physical purity is necessary, even for the religious life.

Cleanliness of the outer skin is not the whole of bodily cleanliness; true cleanliness consists in the normality and freedom from foreign matters of each and every single microscopic cell, of which the body is composed, as well as of the blood stream. Such cleanliness is attainable in any measure only by the honest practice of Dietetic Righteousness; for the righteous eater is the master of all the five senses, not alone of the sense of taste.

MASTERY OVER TASTE-SENSE.

In the Srimad Bhagavata. it is said:

"So long as one conquers not the sense of taste, one does not become master of his senses, even if he has controlled all the others; but all the five are conquered, when the taste-sense is conquered." Thus the abstemious eater approximates to the divine, in his nature: he can easily practise Brahmacharya, which means absolute chastity for some, and strictly regulated indulgence for the rest; for the adolescent and the seeker of salvation by renunciation it is absolute, and for householders it is otherwise. In this sense cleanliness is a direct means of godliness.

Cleansing the outer skin is thus only one of the means—and comparatively an inferior means—of health. Bathing is therefore not so important as dietetic rectitude; a man who eats like a pig cannot make up for his errors by bathing four times a day—even if the baths are cunningly devised. The ancient Romans had elaborate public baths, but these did no more than delay their decay and disappearance from history. Hygiene is prostituted, when made subservient to the pursuit of sensuality.

BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF BATHING

Not alone for keeping the skin clean and its pores open but also for general health, baths are valuable especially cold ones. There are special baths to refresh the nervous system, the digestive organs, and the circulation of blood. Ordinary bathing does not produce these effects in any considerable degree. Moreover the sickly and infirm are disabled from taking the ordinary cold bath, whereas they can take these special baths with enormous benefit, and without the least chance of injury. The Spinal Bath and the Friction Hip-Bath are worthy of being specially mentioned; these may be called internal cooling baths; a detailed description of these, together with needful instructions for followers, is given in the second volume of my Practical Nature-Cure; this article would become too long, if I were to describe them here.

HOT BATH

Bathing in warm or hot water is specially needed by those, whose nerves are weak; for where the nerve-currents are feeble, the body is insufficiently warmed. Such people may feel cold in the fingers and toes even in warm weather, not to speak of the more trying seasons. The fact is, the body is warmed chiefly by the vital currents passing along the nerves to every particle of the body; the notion that the body is warmed by the heat produced by food-combustion in the cells is pseudo-science. The warming of the body is strictly analogous to the warming of the copper-wires over which the electric current passes. The body is like a house with an electric heating installation.

But warm baths are as a rule enervatting. To tone up the nerves, a cold bath of a few minutes' duration is absolutely necessary, or at least exposure to cold air before dressing. The best thing to do is to take a spinal or hip bath afterwards.

Another way is to take a hot bath in a deep tub, shaped like a bucket, eighteen inches across at the bottom, and twenty-one inches high. Remain in the water for an hour or until the water loses warmth and feels tepid. Then rub thoroughly and wash and dry up. Such a bath taken once or twice a week would be a great aid to health for delicate ones; the layer of dead skin, which overlies the living sheath and blocks up the sweat-pores, is thus removed, and the growth of a more healthy skin is thus made possible.

The weekly oil-bath is also valuable, especially if followed by a steam-bath and a cold bath, or an internal cooling bath.

AIDS TO BATHING

The use of soaps on the skin in bathing is unclean; real cleanliness is not promoted by soap-bathing; a little of the soap remains on the skin and even blocks the pores; this is due to the hardness of the water used. The household bathing powders in use in our country are safer and better, every way. Equal parts of powdered clay and fine sand make a good cleansing agent.

COLD BATHING

Ordinary cold bathing will be safe and profitable for all, if preceded by a thorough friction with a coarse wet towel, or mittens made with khadi coating-cloth. After a steam-bath or a hot bath, or after vigorous exercise or walk in the sushine, resulting in a good sweat, the body is far more able to withstand the shock of cold water, when thus prepared, than at other times. The prevailing notion, that the sweat must be allowed to dry up before taking a cold bath, is a superstition. But men of delicate health must beware of leisurely bathing in cold water. A cold bath taken without wetting the legs below the knees is also safe for the delicate.

Let Body and Brain Workers

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Ayurvedic Treatment For Consumption

TUBERCULOSIS IN AYURVEDA. By A. C. Kaviratna, published by the author, Doctor Lane, Taltala, Calcutta, price: as. 8.

The author of this booklet is a practitioner of the Hindu system of medicine, known as Ayurveda, which is supposed to have been revealed by holy sages of the remote past, to whom is ascribed the authorship of the textbook of this system. In fact, these books are compilations by a succession of medical practitioners of a remote past. There are still bits of evidence surviving from very ancient times, to show that the true Ayurveda, as practised in the earliest times, was an altogether different system; its chief feature was the exclusive use of non-poisonous herbal remedies, the recognition of fasting or very low diet as a necessary condition of cure, and the use of baths, on the lines of the modern water-cure. Modern Ayurveda differs very little in practice from Western medicine; for both freely use poisonous and metallic "remedies" such as aconite, mercury, arsenic, sulpur and so on.

The book under review is mostly taken up with a description of the drugs used by the author himself in treating consumption. Supposing they cure the patient, it follows that the deadly ingredients, of which the remedies are compounded, must remain in the body; no hint is given that they are alien to the body, and must do harm unless eliminated; it may be pointed out that this would be impossible without prolonged fasting, and a return of the disease, to be cured naturally.

The author deserves credit for his criticism of the germ-theory, which is still cherished by Western allopaths. From a passage which the author cites from an eminent authority on Western medicine, it would appear that there are some in that profession, who have abjured the germ-theory. But the use of "tuberculin" and other methods based on that theory are still in vogue in that profession.

The author's reference to excessive sexual indulgence as an important cause of consumption is praiseworthy.

His diet-prescriptions are confusing; they do not hang together on any intelligible principle, by which they could justify themselves to a reasoning mind. Special mention may be made of the recommendation to use everything of the goat,—its meat, milk, urine and dung; the author seeks to justify this by the observation that the goat is the one domestic animal that is free from tuberculosis. This fact would put any sensible person on inquiry as to what there is in the food of the goat—which is little affected by the interference of men—to confer this immunity on the animal. Goat's milk and meat can only give us at second-hand the elements that are valuable for health and freedom from disease; but a diet resembling that of the goat in its organic elements would supply the same elements at first hand. Such a diet is what Naturopaths call "positive", the resort to which makes the goat unnecessary. Considering that the cause of consumption is admittedly dietetic and other hygienic sin, it stands to reason that the right remedy is just what Nature-cure prescribes, namely a light, but highly positive regimen of diet, with a return to Nature in other respects.

The author would have done well to avoid complex sentences; as it is, his language is in places faulty and would be a stumbling block to all except practioners of his system.

LAKSHMAN, N. D.

SIMPLE PREVENTIVES FOR SEASICKNESS

The following is the translation of an article written by Dr. Y. Osakabe, an engineer, appearing in the "Tokyo Asahi":—

"I went abroad in 1913. When I returned home at the end of the year, I had a new post as the chief of the Takashima Coal Mine, which occupation required me to make a frequent sea trip between Nagasaki and Takashima Island—at least ten to twenty times a month. Being a poor sailor, I had been told to take a certain medicine called "Seasick Remedy" during my trip abroad. When I tried it I was not seasick, though I felt as if I were slightly intoxicated. A friend of mine, who heard about this, kindly told me the following two ways of preventing seasickness:

(1) When you begin to feel seasick, make a thin paper-string, insert one end into the nostrils and tickle the inner surface of the nostrils; this will cause a violent fit of sneezing. Repeat the treatment several times until you feel all right.

(2.) If you expect to make a voyage for hours on a heavy sea, go into your cabin as soon as you get aboard and lie down on the bed with your face upward. Place both hands tightly over your ears and keep your eyes shut, and then you will not feel the rolling or pitching of the boat.

REMARKABLE RESULTS.

After hearing these remedies, I tried them whenever I sailed out and back over the rough waters out of the Nagasaki Harbour on a six-or seven-ton motor launch or on a 200-ton steamboat. The effect of these cures was so remarkable, that I came to be convinced that I would never be seasick again, and I found it unnecessary to resort to any means of preventing seasickness. As I have become free from this malady, I cannot but sympathise with poor sailors. For these twenty years since then, I have told the remedies to any fellow passengers who were subject to seasickness. From many of those people who practised the methods described, I have received grateful letters for my advice.

When I told one of my friends that lying on bed with one's face up and pressing the hands over the ears was a good way to avoid seasickness, he suddenly approved my words, saying: "That's the reason why one of my relatives who is deaf never gets seasick! I can say now seasickness comes from the ears."

In order to protect one's ears from the loud noise coming from the propellers of an aeroplane, one might completely plug one's ears with damp cotton wool. The more tightly the plugging is done, the better is the effect. If one rests with one's limbs stretched out and stops one's ears forcibly for a time, one is sure to go to sleep.

Tickling the nostrils with a paper-string is only effective when one sneezes; so, if one fails to sneeze, this way is of no use. I know of occasions when a man calling a steward to fetch a "storm pot", came to feel well as he suddenly sneezed, and a lady suffering from mal de mer became normal on being seized with a fit of sneezing."—"Travel Bulletin". (N.Y.K.).

YOUR LUCK

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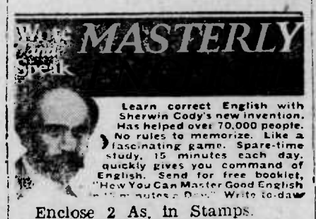
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CAUSES OF RHEUMATISM

Excess Uric Acid Must Be Eliminated

(From A Correspondent.)

What is Rheumatism? The answer is not an easy to one, to give as there are about seven different varieties of the disease if we classify them according to cause, and if we included the forms in which it attacks not only joints but also muscles, nerves, heart, eyes and other organs, we might more than double the number of kinds. The following are some of the causes that play a part in the production of Rheumatism—dampness of houses, exposure to cold and wet, improper diet, sensle changes, injuries, mental stress, the "change of life" in women, sedentary occupations, and so on.

The insidious thing about rheumatism is that—like age—it creeps on unnoticed until one day you find yourself in the cruel grip of the uric acid fiend. Then it makes a burden of life's most trivial daily duties, and transforms the body into a human barometer which indicates—with knife stabs—the weather's every change.

Rheumatism, like gout and lumbago, has its origin in intestinal stasis (delay)—a condition of which the sufferer is seldom aware. It means the unsuspected accumulation of waste matter and the consequent formation of excess uric acid. If you could see the knife-edged crystals of uric acid under the microscope, you would readily understand why they cause those cutting pains.

A remedy for rheumatism must therefore cause a dissolution of those uric acid crystals, it must expel them from the system, and it must prevent the further formation of excessive uric acid in the body. To secure that end, the taking of a small daily dose of a scientific blend of mineral salts is a step that has the backing of medical science.

Such a scientific blend of salts exists in Kruschen Salts, which is actually a combination of six different salts, all carefully proportioned. Two of these salts are the most effectual solvents of uric acid known to medical science. Others of the salts have a stimulating effect upon the kidneys, and assist them to expel the dissolved uratic needles through the natural channels. Combined with these solvents and eliminants of uric acid are still other salts, which prevent food fermentation taking place in the intestine and thereby check the further formation of mischievous uric acid. Thus a regular daily dose of a blend of salts such as Kruschen is the measure from which the greatest relief from rheumatism can reasonably be expected.

NO SPECTACULAR REMEDY FOR COMMON COLDS

But If Simple Health Rules Are Followed No One Need Ever Fear Illness

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of the Harvard University Medical School, says. "Could the sum total of suffering, inconvenience, sequelae and economic loss resulting from common colds be obtained, it would at once promote these infections from the trivial into the real rank of the serious diseases."

Experiments are being tried to discover their cause and means of prevention. Studies are being made of the relation of daily health habits of eating, sleeping and exercise to colds, and their frequency. Yet no scientist has, up to the present time, been able to isolate one particular germ that causes the disease.

We know of no spectacular cure of preventive for colds. Yet we do know enough about the cold to cripple its power.

Some of the things that teachers can impress upon their pupils are:

Avoid these infections by keeping away from people who have colds, fever, cough or sore throat.

Do not unnecessarily put things into the mouth and nose. This applies to fingers and other contaminated objects, such as cups, spoons, toys, etc.

Keep the body fit and firm through normal, temperate living, with special attention to plenty of rest, and adequate and varied diet, regular exercise especially in the open air and sunshine. This aids resistance.

Avoid dusty, stuffy, crowded, overheated or underheated rooms.

Cover the cough and screen the sneeze.

Who Is Responsible For Health?

Medical Science Begs For Opportunity To Help But Finds Doors Closed, Because Of Topsy-Turvey State Of Economic System

In a private-profit economy, nobody is responsible for health—neither the state, nor industry, nor the medical profession. The prevailing theory is that individuals are responsible for their own health and that of their families, but the progress of the depression is proving that this theory conceals a savage mockery, writes Mr. George A. Coe in "World Tomorrow". Even "prosperity" saw the free public clinics and hospitals under enormous pressure; today sick people who seek relief at these places are being turned away by hundreds. Moreover, internes are obliged continually to sign what amounts to a death warrant for patients who, after long hesitation to accept public charity, apply for it only to find that they have waited too long. In some instances hospital appropriations have been cut (at this, of all times!); there is not always a sufficiency of ordinary medical and surgical supplies.

The private hospitals face a partly parallel situation. Even persons who are self-dependent, instead of seeking prompt hospitalization as they used to do, now wait until they realize that death may be threatening them. Consequently the private wards in hitherto crowded hospitals are largely empty. A by-product of this is that internes are not obtaining the experience that they require, and that student nurses are deprived of the trainining that medical standards now impose. Hospitals that have had unquestioned standing as schools for nurses are in danger of losing official recognition. In fact, there are gaps and displacements everywhere in our health-service. Visits to the dentist are held off until tooth-decay comes close to the nerve. Though physicians and dentists keep on treating patients who come to them, professional practice is much reduced, fees are largely uncollected and uncollectible, and the rents of medical and dental offices are far in arrears.

DISEASED SOCIAL ORDER

What here confronts us is not a failure of medical science but a disease of the social order. It cannot be diagnosed by any sympathy that we have for the sick and the dying, on the one hand, or for thwarted doctors, dentists, internes, and student nurses on the other. The country's resources in the way of medical science, medical schools, trained practioners, nurses, and administrators of hospitals and of public health are now sufficient, if they were properly organized, to put us in sight of health-care for the whole population. But even in happier days we were not approaching such a vision, and now we are rapidly receding from it. This cannot be accounted for by alleging the inadequacy of philanthropic gifts and of public appropriations. No matter how liberally the health-forces be supported, the present internal condition of these forces themselves is bound to leave our health-problem unsolved alike in prosperity and in adversity.

In literal truth, no one whosoever plans or administrs health-care for the whole people. Physicians care for those who pay a fee; the state cares for the desperately destitute; between the destitute and those able to pay medical and hospital costs stands a great portion of the populace that is only scantily provided for, or not at all, even in prosperous times. When a depression occurs a downward pressure develops from top to bottom. Some of the hitherto self-sufficient are squeezed into the dubious class, and many of the dubious class become destitute and theoretically entitled to public care. But the state is unprepared for this additional load, and nobody even pretends to accept responsibility for those who are above destitution yet below self-sufficiency. Private hospitals have a peculiar relation to this situation. At the precise moment when the clinical resources of the state are overloaded, the beds in private institutions become empty, and staffs are forced into partial idleness. In short, medical science itself is suffering from unemployment. It is begging for opportunity to help, but doors are closed

TOPSY-TURVY ECONOMIC SYSTEM

What is at the bottom of this absurdity? An economic system that puts private gain first and the welfare of the consumer last. Between the citizen who needs health-service and the science that could render it there is a toll-gate through which every would-be helper must pass. The physician requires a fee; we have provided no other way to keep him and his family alive. The pharmacist requires a profit—he is not in the drug business for his own health or for anybody's. The contractor who builds a hospital and the dealers who provide the supplies that are used for the sick therein are not concerned to put medical care within the reach of those who need it. The taxpayer, in turn, has no place in his ledger for a public-health account—this, in our profit-making order, would be absurd. The unsophisticated populace, unprovided for by science, turns to quackery and patent medicines, for which it spends more money than it pays in physicians' fees. Thus, at every turn health-interests are subordinated. They are subordinated, not by direct intention, but by the inevitable workings of a system that keeps attention and effort upon values other than those of life and health.

A health-first system cannot be created by physicians alone. As long as they have no security for the sustenance of themselves and their families, what can they do but grasp for fees? Nor can we secure a health-system by means of private philanthrophy; at its best it is only a palliative for the health-evils that are created in considerable part by the very conditions that make great private endowments possible. Even the state itself cannot devise a comprehensive health-system as long as the resources available for state use are only the leavings of a wasteful competitive order that produces both enormous wealth and widespread human deficits. There will be no general application of medical science to the health-problem of the United States—no solution for the problem of the now under-employed physician nor for that of his should-be patients—until we reorder our whole economic system in the interests of the ultimate consumer instead of the profitaker.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1933

MAKE COMMON CAUSE

Political life in the Indian States is so inert that one eagerly welcomes the hope that occasions like the Central Indian States People's Conference held at Khandwa during the week end may induce the States people, particularly those in the Central States, to bestir themselves a little more for the redress of their grievances. The Central States are among the worst governed and it is neither easy nor safe for the people to oppose maladministration or stand boldly for their rights. There is little or no element of self-government in the States, and the few so-called Legislative Councils that have been set up here and there are only toy councils or, as Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal described them in his presidential address at the Conference, "gatherings of privileged Durbaris." The Rulers are despots,—even if some of them are benevolent, as we are told,—with no constitutional checks on their autocracy.

NO LIBERTY.

Mr. Govindlal, who is not at all an unreasonable critic of the States, remarks, presumably with special reference to the Central States, that "liberty of person and property does not simply exist in a State," that "a Prince may arrest any person and keep him in jail as long as he likes." Nor does he exaggerate the true state of things when he makes the following remarks on the condition of the press:

> If a journal is found to be somewhat free in its criticism of the Durbar's action, its position in the State becomes difficult, for one may be sure that all kinds of troubles await it. The editor may be arrested and put in prison without trial, or a charge of sedition may be brought against him, and the judiciary, which is not independent may convict him.

NO FREEDOM.

Nor do the people enjoy any real freedom of speech or association. And the reign of repression in British India has encouraged the Princes to make still more inroads on the rights of the people. As if they were not satisfied with their complete autocracy in the States, they now want further protection against criticism in British India. They little realise that unrestrained exercise of power is bound to call forth, as it has ever done in the past, sharp reaction against every form of autocracy.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

The real problem before the States people is how to curb the Princes' autocracy. Mr. Govindlal naively makes an appeal to the Princes and the Paramount Power to introduce responsible government in the States, adding that the "initiative should come from the Paramount authority itself." It will not suit the interests of that authority to take any initiative in the matter, and the Princes have turned a deaf ear to all appeals for responsible government. They talk glibly of "paternal government" describing it as the ancient political ideal of India. They may even keep up a show of reforms to disarm opposition, but real responsible government they heartily distrust, seeing in it the inevitable doom of their autocracy. They are indeed making mighty efforts to perpetuate their absolutism in the Federal scheme, to make it proof alike against the Paramount Power and the power of the people.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

But is it possible for any potentate in the twentieth century to resist long the power of the people? The real initiative in the introduction of reforms should come from the people in the form of irresistible political pressure, as it has come in every country in the world in the past, in Britain, France, America, Ireland, and Russia and as it has come even now in India. The methods of exerting political pressure must of course vary with circumstances but the organisation of the people is an essential preliminary for any effective campaign. While the States people should of course be free to fight out their special issues, they will do well in their own interests to make common cause with India in her struggle for freedom. The States cannot but partake of the freedom of the country as a whole.

"Never Again"

Even Mr. Arthur Henderson, who by his extreme optimism, has kept the Disarmament Conference alive all these weary months, must now have been convinced that a critical stage has arrived and there is little hope of salvaging the Conference. Germany, which has been busy with a most perverted and cruel campaign against Jews and is secretly arming her youth and drilling them preparatory to another struggle, now says that she will never agree to sign any convention which does not concede to her the fundamental principle of equality. While she avers, she does not wish to arm herself, she wants to reorganise the Reichswehr, and at the same time demands that France should disarm.

The French Premier, M. Daladier, with that remorseless logic which is the characteristic of the French, refuses to disarm France. At the same time he asked Germany in his speech why she was anxious to arm herself, while she was breathing anything but peace and goodwill towards other countries? Germany's attitude is illogical. She wants to arm herself to the teeth, while at the same time she pays lip-sympathy to the cause of peace and amity with other nations.

France, Britain, the United States and Italy are almost of one mind, while Germany thinks otherwise. Just now there is a race for naval armaments going on between Britain, America and Japan, while Germany is busy secretly arming her population and even manufacturing heavy armaments. Mr. Baldwin definitely stated the other day that, if "Britain finds herself on a lower rating" than some other country she will have to increase her armaments to that extent. It is thus obvious that none of the countries is anxious to cut down its armments, while Germany is positively anxious to increase them.

There is very little doubt that in her present mood it is most dangerous to allow Germany to arm herself. She has become the mad dog of Europe, and as such she ought not to be allowed any licence to do harm to innocent nations. As it is she has done enough. Her offer the other day to colonise certain parts of Russia after conquering them is typical of her present mood. Neither France nor Britain can afford to let loose an armed Germany on the world, unless they want to have a repetition of the incidents of 1914. "Never again" was the cry then. But arming Germany will surely mean their recurrence.

Foreign Propaganda For India

Since the Congress decided about the year 1920 to stop all foreign propaganda by discontinuing "India," the Congress as the representative political body in the country has depended more on itself and its friends, in Britain and America, than any organ of its own for either keeping its supporters abroad, or confounding its enemies. No doubt a number of associations and societies have helped India in this matter, but it is necessary that Indian nationalism should have a vehicle of its own authentically to inform the world what is happening in this country and what are the aspirations of the people.

In his article Mr. A. S. Kamlani of the Friends of India Society, London, has again drawn the attention of Indians to this want. Mr. Kamlani and his English friends have done yeoman service for India's cause, but it is not enough. India must decide to conduct a vigorous agitation not only in England but in other countries to inform and instruct public opinion abroad and thus gain world's sympathy to its cause of freedom. It is foolish to say that India must be isolated in such matters from world opinion, or that she should depend on her own efforts in this country. There is no doubt that the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi roused the world's interest in the great struggle carried on India. But while the Indian National Congress and its leaders were busy with their own struggle, the enemies of Indian freedom were sedulously spreading all kinds of lies against India.

As Mr. Kamlani says, India has many friends abroad, but they require to be kept informed, which is not done at present. Besides, the British Foreign Office keeps up its own deadly propaganda against India's struggle for freedom, and there is none to counter it. It has now been recognised all over the world, by even the most powerful administrations, that though much may depend on solid and honest work, a great deal depends on influencing world opinion. Gandhiji's visit to London for the Round Table Conference did much for the cause of India by focussing the attention of the Western world on India's struggle for freedom.

We are strongly of the opinion that the time has now come for India to take up the work of foreign propaganda with the help of its friends in foreign countries. We cannot always depend on voluntary help in such matters. India must spend money, and we have no doubt the money will be found to finance propaganda. As Mr. Kamlani writes, judgment is going against India by default, and this is not the time for sillyshallying in such a matter. The main struggle must be in India, but at the same time it is necessary that friends of freedom in other countries should also be kept informed of India's efforts.

Press Views

Hold Congress Session

The unfortunate decisions of Mr. M. S. Aney have thrown the Congress into a confusion and Pandit Jawaharlal has not succeeded in clearing them. The almost unanimous desire for calling off Civil Disobedience has been manifesting again and again. So long as the Congress does not function, a nation-wide programme cannot be drawn up. So it is that each province decides of itself as to what should be done. It is no use simply accepting a programme and not doing anything. Such has been the fate of the individual Civil Disobedience movement. People are divided about its utility, and the majority hold that it serves no purpose whatsoever. Gandhiji thinks his way is the best. Others are not of that view. Since there is no opportunity of open discussion in the Congress, small parties are coming up in the Congress, all of them with the same purpose mostly. The one way of getting over these things is to call for a meeting of the Congress and decide the future.—"New Orissa."

"Irresponsible"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is pleased to call Mahatma Gandhi "the most powerful of dictators" but he cannot forget that it is based on the willing allegiance of as intelligent a following as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta can think of. The sponsor of the new Bombay party has not acquired the monopoly of all political wisdom. Is it impossible for a man of his modesty to admit that even those who subscribe to Mahatma Gandhi's views are not devoid of all intelligence and judgment? We are really amazed to find a man in the position of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta talking in this irresponsible fashion.—"Swarajya."

Who Is Envious ?

Replying to an address from the Belgaum Depressed Classes, the Governor of Bombay briefly pointed out the directions in which his Government have helped and can help them in improving their lot. His Excellency expressed great concern for their material progress and well-being and was full of sympathy for their cause. Even so, he could not resist the temptation to speak disparagingly of others, who are serving Harijans independently in their own way. He asserted that the anti-untouchability problem "has now become a very live issue in Indian politics," and evidently, did not like that it should have "attracted the envious gaze of some designing politicians." Harijans themselves, we believe, are learning to recognise their friends, and cheap gibes against "designing politicians" only reflect an envious dislike of the endeavour which is being made by unselfish social and humanitarian workers all over the country.—"Hindustan Times."

A "Half-Loafer"

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, in an interview on the eve of his departure for England, observed that, though he did not approve of all the details of the White Paper, he was of the opinion that half-a-loaf was better than none. As a piece of strategy, this attitude is not helpful and has been responsible for the unsatisfactory character of the White Paper. Whether, in the present circumstances, it is better to accept the proposed reforms or reject them, is not the issue involved. The reforms question is being discussed by the J. P. C. and, in a few months, its report will be issued. At this juncture, a statement of this character is bound to harm national interests.—"Hitawada."

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH CONTROL

Some Exploded Objections

By G. D. Kulkarni.

It is hoped that the following few lines, elucidating some of the points raised on the recent controversy on Birth Control in your columns, will not be amiss.

Some persons are obsessed with the fear that, so far as morality is concerned, the condition of society would be altogether topsy-turvy as soon as birth control comes to be adopted by the general public. It is really difficult to free the minds of such persons from their anxiety about this bug-bear. There is a gulf of difference between their mentality and that of the advocates of this movement. Whereas, the former look upon society as a concourse of persons, inherently diabolic in its tendencies and held in check only by the fear of this punishment or that, the latter think that, as soon as the fear of poverty and of undesired progeny is removed, the majority of human beings would behave in a manner calculated to bring about the greatest good of the greatest number.

ILL-FOUNDED FEAR.

It is just possible that the forms and fetters of marriage, as they exist to-day in many places, may in future disappear; but there is no reason to suppose that the majority of persons would be so fickle-minded as to change their partners in life every now and then without sufficient reasons, when once they have made their choice quite freely, without economic considerations stepping in.

Many of those who raise the cry of 'Marriage in Danger' really mean by 'Marriage' a form of slavery which women are forced to enter to find an easy escape from the rigours of want. Such persons must realize that it is not Birth Control alone that would endanger such an institution but all those movements, that aim at female emancipation by the removal of ignorance and economic bondage, are also calculated to bring about the very result.

The blow dealt by economic independence at such a marriage is even harder than that of birth control. An unmarried mother, for instance, if she happens to be in the good books of Mammon, can not only flout public opinion with impunity, but would also find many august persons dancing to her tune. A woman, on the other hand, who is fully able to control her fecundity but who is otherwise ill-equipped to scare away the spectre of want, may find herself forced to enter marriage-cum-slavery to find an easy escape from her lot.

FUTILE OPPOSITION.

All of those, therefore, who oppose birth control only because it is likely to endanger marriage, would be more consistent in their behaviour, if they not only oppose all movements for female emancipation, but also tried their best to tighten the shackles upon the whole of the female class. If they attempt anything of that kind, however, they would find their efforts to be as fruitless as those of the cycophants of King Canute, who tried to befool the monarch, or those of the old woman who tried to prevent the sun from rising by concealing her cock.

Birth controllers always welcome open-minded and sincere persons, to scrutinize their lives with a view to find out any motive behind their public propaganda other than that of human welfare. They are confident that such persons, coming in sufficient contact with them, are sure to

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

THAT "MYSTERY" WAR.

The Government of India's communique about their settlement with the Mohamands is not frank or clear. All that they have now secured could well have been secured without spending so many lakhs of public money, when the country can ill afford such an extravagance.

After all it was a quarrel between the Lower and Upper Mohamands, with which the Government had not the slightest concern.

We are glad that roads have been constructed and what is more the troops are being withdrawn, though the casualties are not small. They might have been bigger, considering the difficulty of the task undertaken by the Government.

The honours of war, if one may call the expedition by that name, have been even, and we are glad that it was not a protracted struggle,—as much for the sake of the military, as for the finances of the country which are unable to bear a heavy strain.

TROUBLE IN RAMPUR.

Trouble has arisen in yet another Indian State, Rampur, whence refugees are pouring into British India. The tame official version is that the situation is "perfectly normal" except for the arrest of a few malcontents who "agitated against certain revenue reforms."

The meaning of this is clear. The Rampur State evidently wanted to increase the revenue assessment and the agriculturists must have refused to pay it, hence the trouble.

It would have been far better for the Government to have given out the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as there is no sense in concealing material facts. When there was serious trouble in Alwar, the public were kept in the dark, though alarming reports were coming from the State itself.

We know well enough what "revenue reforms" are in these days when both Princes and the Government require all the money they can get out of the agriculturists.

SUBSIDISING THE PRESS.

The controversy over the subsidising of the "Pioneer" out of the funds of the U. P. Court of Wards is still being carried on between the "Leader" and that paper. Is it proper for the Government,—and the Court of Wards is a department of the Government,—to subsidise a paper simply because it supports the interests of the Talukdars?

The Government have been following this policy for a long time, for they patronise the Anglo-Indian press with their costly advertisements, and sometimes they are made the vehicle for the publication of exclusive news,—which is also a kind of undue preference.

In India we have taken all these things for granted, because they are a part of the system under which Indians live. But if public funds cannot be diverted to private use, is it possible for them to be given to a newspaper for particular propaganda?

Perhaps the M. L. C's will ask a few questions in the Council and get the matter cleared up.

THEY WILL BE ASHAMED

If the report is true that America will probably go wet on December 6th, it will be a serious set-back to the cause of Prohibition.

Many will argue, as they do even now, that prohibition is an impossible ideal and that the example of America should be a warning to the whole world.

Prohibitionists, however, will not be deterred by such a warning and will make even more determined efforts to recover lost ground.

Alcohol is demonstrably a poison, and total abstinence is desirable from every point of view. Millions have tagooed it voluntarily and are much the better for it and there is nothing inherently impossible in the ideal of Prohibition by the State.

America has suffered a setback for the time being chiefly because the prohibitionists relied unduly on State enforcement of the Prohibition Act and the State connived too much at the violation of the law. It may not be long before the Americans will be ashamed of their relapse.

SAD DISCRIMINATION.

The School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality is one of the best of its kind in the Presidency, but its report for the year 1932-33 shows some glaring defects in the primary education under its control.

There are said to be about 57,000 children of primary school going age but of these only 28,000 actually attend school.

This defect is due mainly to the absence of compulsory education, for which, however, the Government are chiefly responsible as they have not yet sanctioned the Board's scheme of compulsory education.

Secondly, while the number of boys attending school is 15,313, the number of girls is only 7,505. Such disparity even at the primary stage is much to be regretted. This defect again can be remedied best by compulsory education for both boys and girls.

The number of girls reaching the higher primary classes is much smaller still, as most stagnate in the lower classes.

Altogether, in Ahmedabad, as elsewhere in India, the problem of girl's education needs a great deal more attention than it has so far received.

Readers' Views

"PAUL AND CONTRIBUTOR"

From A. D. Shroff.

During the discussions in the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Friday last, Sir Samuel Hoare is reported to have said that with the consent of the Governor-General, the Legislature in future will be competent to deal with the rupee ratio and that the Reserve Bank Act will be alterable only with the approval of Parliament. That the Secretary of State for India has been gradually surrendering his position to the Diehards has been made very manifest from his evidence before the Joint Committee. Members of the Central Legislature in London feted him recently and admired his stout resistance to the Diehard onslaught against the White Paper proposals. The facts appear to be rather otherwise.

In paragraph 54 of the White Paper certain matters are mentioned as outside the competence altogether of both Federal and Provincial Legislatures and in paragraphs 119 and 120 certain matters are mentioned as requiring previous sanction of the Governor-General before they can be introduced in the legislatures. Paragraph 119 states that one of these matters shall be "the coinage and currency of the Federation, or the powers and duties of the Federal Reserve Bank in relation to the management of currency and exchange."

Let it be noted that the Reserve Bank Bill now before the Central Legislature provides by Section 54 for the repeal of the existing currency and coinage legislation and embodies the future law regarding these matters into various other sections. I fail to see, therefore, how it is possible to reconcile that the rupee ratio can be dealt with by the Central Legislature with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, whilst an amendment of the Reserve Bank Act cannot be made without the approval of Parliament. Since Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank Bill provide for the rupee ratio, it is obvious that any amendment of these Sections will mean the amendment of the Reserve Bank Act and cannot be made without the approval of Parliament.

I wish our legislators to take careful note of the intentions of His Majesty's Government in this regard. The promise held out in the Preamble of the Reserve Bank Bill that a subsequent opportunity will occur for the reconsideration of the ratio question can only be construed in the light of the constitutional powers which our legislators will be given in this matter. If there are any doubting Thomases yet left who believe that once Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank Bill are accepted they can be changed later to suit our conditions, let them pause and consider the latest statement of the Secretary of State for India which, of course, leaves no longer any excuse for self-deception.

Manori Liquor Shop

From "Disgusted."

It is not surprising to read in your valued paper a letter from your correspondent "Ashamed" under the above heading.

In this connection I would recall that about three years ago a move was made by some prominent villagers of Manori to have the Country Liquor Shop removed from the present site to the outskirts of the village, but what mysterious element frustrated their attempt is perhaps best known to themselves. It is, however, gratifying to note that your correspondent "Ashamed" has at last realised the atrocities committed at Manori during the span of three years and rightly revealed the true state of affairs.

I would strongly advocate not only the removal of the shop but would suggest its total elimination from the village of Manori. The present site of the shop is most abnoxious as its situation is in a very thickly populated locality in the very heart of the village and along the main Road.

Segregate Liquor Shops

From T. G. Kothari.

Some days ago the Corporation had passed a resolution for the curtailment of liquor and toddy shops in the city, which is commendable. If the authority cannot do anything more than this, the best thing is to segregate all the existing liquor and toddy shops in the different wards and locate them in one place in a remote corner to be named Toddy or Liquor Market, just like Cloth Market.

NIZAM'S SAD EXPERIENCE!

From B. F. Bharucha.

"Went in for wool, and came out shorn"—that seems to be the sad experience of the Nizam of Hyderabad!

(1) Thirty years ago, the late Lord Curzon, then the Viceroy of India, went to a shikar party, as the guest of the late lamented Nizam.

(2) The game he loved to bag was Berar! But the Nizam evaded the target! At last, it is said, Lady Curzon tried her luck!

(3) And—and, dear old Nizam, chivalrous and generous as he was, gave up the game—Berar—and got instead an annuity of twenty-five lacs and a G. C. B. to boot.

(4) This caused great resentment and disappointment all over the country, so much so, that even the Nawabs of Hyderabad, who usually love titles and decorations, stigmatised the G. C. B. conferred on the late Nizam by the King—not as Grand Commander of the Bath—but implying—"Gave Curzon Berar"!

(5) The present Nizam was deeply sensible of the loss caused to the State by this act of his father; and on ascending the gadi, and feeling himself strong, he tried to re-open the Berar question through late Sir Ali Imam.

(6) But the two great blunders of the Nizam have baffled his labours—(a) sending away his English officials summarily; (b) and developing extra territorial love for Islamic institutions, whilst those of his Hindu subjects were neglected.

(7) And now, according to the "Bombay Chronicle," the Nizam has to forego his claim on Berar, and the annual rental of twenty-five lacs; and to have a gift of another British Regiment in Secunderabad!

Verily, the Nizam "went in for wool, and came out shorn"—thanks to Hydari, Willingdon and Hoare!

Will B. B. And C. I. R Authorities Reply ?

From "Concerned."

I have been keenly watching for a reply from the B. B. and C. I. Rly. administration regarding the query, which appeared in your esteemed paper of the 24th September, 1933, about extension to a railway employee, after his attaining 45 years of age. Unfortunately the railway authorities are keeping quiet over the matter.

Do they think that the matter is of no public interest? Are they aware of the fact that a feeling of distrust, against the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Company, is being fostered in the public mind, by their silence?

On the so-called principal of economy, they have refused to grant extensions to a number of employees, who had attained 55 years of age. Side by side they have been granting extensions year after year to a Head Master of Railway High School, Abu Road, who is over sixty years of age.

Is it not a sheer injustice?

Deccan College Buildings

From S. G. Gokhale.

The Government of Bombay having decided to scrap the good old institution as an economic measure, the fate of the building is trembling in the balance. There are offers, but Government have not accepted any, so far.

Is this not a golden opportunity for the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial Committee to negotiate with Government with a view to secure the building for the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School?

It is impossible to get a better site, if the promoters and well-wishers of the Shivaji Memorial really mean to have a Military School in Shivaji's memory, and not a school where mere arithmetic and geography are to be taught.

The question would naturally arise about the disposal of the present school buildings.

Can it not be exchanged with the Deccan College buildings and the difference in price squared off? The School-building is next-door to the Court-buildings and Government can shift some of their congested offices there.

Why the present site was selected for a Military School, has been a mystery to me. Its proximity to the river, which is stagnant during the greater part of the year and a hot bed of mosquito-breeding makes it an unhealthy place.

CIVIC BEGGAR PROBLEM BAFFLES CORPORATION

Some Talk About Police Act, Others Suggest "Poor Housing," But They Find Way Out Through 'Reference To Committee'!

What should be done with the beggars in the city? Are they to be housed and fed or sent to jail?

This question came before the municipal corporation on Monday and the City Fathers in their usual way, after some discussion sent it to a committee, instead of handling it right away.

BAN BEGGING IN CITY.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved; "that the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to prepare and submit for the approval of the Corporation a draft representation to Government requesting them to undertake legislation for the prevention of begging in the City, the only class of begging permissible being near places of worship by genuine religious mendicants."

DUTY OF POLICE.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram pointed out the Police Act under which it was up to the police to prevent begging in the city. Some times the beggars were placed before the bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, who sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment or some times for a week if the offence was repeated. Under any circumstances, said Mr. Boman Behram it was the function of the police to prevent begging and it was no use sending a representation to the Government.

CITIZENS HARASSED.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai drew a picture of the citizens who were harassed by the beggars at every nook and corner and particularly at tram junctions. He thought the police did not take action under the Police Act as they were empowered to do.

SUGGESTION OF HOUSING.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said the Hon. Presidency Magistrates raised nearly a lac of rupees every year by inflicting fines on poor people. This amount, he submitted, the Government should spend in housing the beggars.

REMEDY INDEED!

Mr. B. N. Karanjia suggested the public to withhold alms to the beggars and the question, he said, would be solved by itself.

Mr. V. N. Vedak thought no useful purpose would be served by legislation.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar at this stage moved an amendment to refer the subject matter of the resolution to the Law Revenue and General Purposes Committee which was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS.

Dr. Choksy then moved:

"That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to report in what parts of the City, the extension of the Tramways is a necessity and they be asked to inquire whether the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company are prepared to make these extensions.

"That the attention of the Committee be drawn to Clause 1 (a) of the Deed of Concession, dated the 7th August 1905, with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and the Committee be requested to submit a report showing the estimated cost.

The resolution was agreed to.

USUAL WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved:

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to restore the usual water supply to the City which it used to have before it was curtailed owing to the depleted condition of the water lakes, now that the said lakes are full."

The resolution was agreed to.

LICENSES FOR HOTELS?

The following resolution of Mr. Soonderdas Morarji was also agreed to without discussion;

"That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the advisability of putting an effective check, through stiffening of licenses, or their renewals, on the plethora of Hotels, Restaurants and teashops cropping up in some of the prominent localities of the City, to name only two, Kalbadevi Road and Girgaum Road, and of enforcing a stricter code of sanitation and cleanliness on them as their mushroom growth and the insanitary conditions in which some of them are run, are not conducive of preservation of good health of the City."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
London, Oct 9

Previous closing	4.69½
To-day's opening	4.66½
To-day's closing	4.69 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
New York, Oct. 9.

Previous closing	4.69½
To-day's closing	4.68½

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY
New York, Oct. 9.

Previous closing	9.50
To-day's opening	9.50
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	9.63
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

April	Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY
Liverpool, Oct 9

Previous closing	5.37
To-day's opening	5.28
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	5.28
Difference	—.09

FRANC RATE
Paris, Oct. 9

Previous closing	79.09
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	78.96

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 9

Silver ready	18.8
Difference	plus 1 anna
Silver forward	18.10
Difference	plus 1 anna

Market: India bought. Speculators sold.

Bombay, Oct. 9

Silver ready	56	6	0
Aso	56	7	0
Kartik	56	10	0
Gold Aso	33	1	6
Kartik	33	1	9
Sovereign	20	14	0

Major D. Vanrenan (centre), the well-known Punjab Zemindar of the greatest horse breeder of India, who went to England to represent the Punjab Zamindars before the J. P. C., returned to India last week, and was received Drs. J. Uurlabh Dhruv (right) and Rasik R. Thakkar (left) of Vile Parle.

BUMPER COTTON CROP FOR UNITED STATES?

(Continued from page 1)

cord one and the crop turned out wonderfully well.

FACED WITH LARGE SUPPLY.

The U. S. A. Government is now facing a fairly large supply and with a view to check any big decline, have now announced a new plan of loan on cotton on a 10 cent basis. During the past few months, however, these influences for higher prices in the primary markets have gradually been discounted and the inducements to buy ahead have become less compelling. The speculation in cotton, grains and stocks has collapsed. But in view of extraordinary powers which the present administration enjoys, bear operators have no nerves to go short.

Thus on one side Southern hedge-selling is meeting with trade and investment buying and the market has maintained stability.

After the receipt of the Bureau report New York market re-opened at a decline of 19 points but later on there was steady improvement and a rise of 5 points was recorded.

In the local market Broach A/M delivery after declining to Rs. 186 advanced to Rs. 190 in sympathy with better New York advices. Later on the market was steady at Rs. 189.

TO CHECK PRICE DECLINE.

It is certain that while the Washington administration is against any direct currency inflation, there is every reason to believe that attempts will be made to check any substantial decline in prices. In the meantime the cotton crop also will pass off the peak of heavy movement. Later on in the season with decreasing selling, prices will gradually work to higher levels.

BUREAU REPORT CONSIDERED BEARISH

American Cotton Crop In Excellent Condition

"Chronicle Special"

Bombay, Monday 11 p.m.

In the New York market, the release of American bureau report which indicated a crop of 12,885,000 bales was construed bearish with the result that prices gave way immediately after its publication. However, as much of its effects had been discounted the market soon rallied round on speculative buying and covering.

The condition of crop is given as 66.7 per cent while the indicated yield per acre is placed at 205.3 which showed the excellent condition of crop.

The session opened with trading in January at 9.50 is unchanged from previous closing. Some preliquidation caused a slight setback. Immediately after the issue of the report the market sharply fell to 9.35 but the strength of New York stock soon lifted values to 9.52 on speculative buying and trade covering. Figure for ginnings to October 1 is 5,851,000.

WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 56-1/4 58-3/4 59-5/8 about unchanged prices were inclined to ease in the absence of support and business was rather dull and inactive.

LONDON CHANGE

London stock exchange was inactive although some sections exhibited better feeling. Giltedged securities received poor support. Three-and-half Indian loan quoted at £86-1/2 i.e. 2 shillings higher. London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4.68-3/4 with easy tendency and further deprecated to 4.66-1/4. At this level, rate began to recover.

Franc opened at 79.43 and continued to move in a narrow range without any important fluctuations.

SILVER

Silver opened steady, 56/3 56/4 56/7. Prices improved on better Shanghai cables and thereafter remained practically steady and closed steady 56/7 56-8 56/11

GOLD

Gold opened weak at 32/15 32/15/3 32/15/6 on expectation of firmer sterling-Paris exchange but thereafter prices improved on profit-taking.

Later market followed fluctations in Paris exchange touching 33/1/3 33/1/6 33/1/9

POONA GROCER IN TROUBLE

Charged With Adulteration Of Ghee

POONA, Oct. 9.

The Cantonment and Public Health Authorities to-day prosecuted a well-known Indian grocer of the Cantonment on a charge of adulteration of ghee.

Major Dhabolkar, Director of Public Health who was the chief witness said that his wife ordered ghee from Dossalal Khemchand of Dossalal Dayabhai and Co. and as an inferior article was sent, he had a portion of it sent to the Public Analyser for examination.

Dr. Barreto, Public Analyser, deposed that there was not a drop of butter fat in the sample sent to him by the Cantonment Executive Officer.

The accused in a statement said that he received the stuff, which he averred was vegetable oil, from a wholesale dealer. He sold it at 5-1/2 annas per pound and made half anna profit.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

RIGHT TO ELECT OWN CHAIRMAN

Beawar Citizens Protest Against New Order

(From A Correspondent)

BEAWAR, Oct. 9.

A meeting of Beawar citizens was held last night at Jawahar-Chowk (Dixon memorial), Babu Tarachand presiding. Several speakers delivered stirring speeches on the resolutions condemning the actions of those members who had moved the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara to divest the Committee of its right to elect its own chairman and to nominate Mr. E. A. C. Merwara as its official chairman and requesting the Chief commissioner to restore the committee its statutory right.

BIJAPUR IN GRIP OF PLAGUE

Municipal Efforts To Arrest Spread

BIJAPUR, Oct. 9.

In spite of the efforts of the Health Officer, the outbreak of plague does not show any signs of abatement.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipality of Bijapur called a joint meeting of the Standing Committee and Sanitary Committee to devise ways and means to arrest the spread of plague in the town. Rat-killing and disinfecting of godowns and affected area is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Health Officer.

The Committee has also appointed several ward committees to help and co-operate with the Health Officer. The functions have been necessitated by the fact that almost the whole of the northern portion of the district is affected and people are pouring into the city from all quarters.

Already 19 thousand people are inoculated.—A. P.

BOY BANDIT OF BELGRADE

BELGRADE. (By Mail).

"Blue-Eyes," the 13-year-old leader of a gang of schoolboy thieves aged between six and 14, has been caught at last by the Zagreb police.

In the past few years the gang have broken into at least 60 houses and shops and stolen a considerable amount of booty.

"Blue-Eyes" has now revealed the names of his accomplices, but refuses to tell where he has hidden the sum of several hundred pounds entrusted him as leader of the gang.

He is supposed to have buried it in the huge Maximir Park, but says he has forgotten where.

The gang was organised in sections consisting of scouts, sentries, house-breakers and salesmen.—Reuter.

BAGDAD-LONDON IN 84 HOURS

Flight To Rush Pictures To London

LONDON (By Air Mail)

A remarkable feat of impromptu bying was performed by two British commercial pilots Captain Styran and Mr. T. W. Morton who flew from Bengal to London in 84 hours, rushing the photographs of King Feisal's funeral to a London newspaper.

With no preparations made, for the flight was in the nature of a "rush assignment" such as a newspaper reporter is liable to receive when on late duty, the two airmen won through in the face of shocking weather with bad headwinds, thunderstorms and low visibility which forced them to fly only 10 feet above the Mediterranean.

At Mersa Matrouh, on the North African coast, they were delayed some hours owing to trouble with the fuel supply and then at Ben Gazi, the next stop, they were unable to get the necessary permits to fly over certain territory.

The times for the last day's flight were:—

Malta Depart 5-45 a.m.
Over Naples 9-15 a.m.
Rome 11-15 a.m.
Lyons 3-25 p.m.
Heston airport, London, 7-50 p.m.

—Reuter.

EXETER BEATEN BY NEATH

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Under the Rugby Union Rules to-day Devonport Services beat Blackheath by seven points to nil and Neath beat Exeter by twentyfive points to eight.—Reuter's Special.

A Maymyo message says that Col. W. S. Nealor, I. M. S. died on Saturday evening in the British Military Hospital after a short illness.

The funeral took place last evening. The chief mourner was Mrs. Nealor the standard bearers being four colonels. The pall bearers were Major Agate and Major Loganandan. The wreaths were received from almost all the civil and military officers in the station who attended the funeral.—A. P.

DUAL TRAGEDY IN MADRID

Woman Sacrifices Her Life To Save Her Husband

MADRID. (By Mail).

A wife's vain effort to save her husband from drowning, in which she lost her own life, was witnessed by hundreds of society people at Zarauz, a fashionable seaside resort.

Don Antonio Marti and his wife, a sister of Viscount Aguilar, ex-King Alfonso's dentist, were seen to be struggling together in a strong current.

When other swimmers approached the woman let go and begged them to save her husband.

They were bringing him ashore with great difficulty when a wave swept him out of their grasp and he went under. All their efforts failed to find him again.

Meanwhile, his wife had also disappeared.—Reuter.

MAKING OF AN ENGLISHMAN

Royal Family Behind Boys' Club Campaign

LONDON (By Air Mail)

A big effort is being made this winter to further the cause of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, which under the support of the King and of the Prince of Wales, is the central authority responsible for 934 clubs with a membership of about 100,000 boys throughout the country.

The Duke of Gloucester, the President of the Association, will preside at an appeal dinner at the Mansion House on October 12.

The aim of the Association is, in the words of the Prince of Wales, to "help a good sort of boy to become a good sort of man" and a beginning is made by providing a club which attracts boys off the streets, affording them companionship and plenty of healthy exercise. The next step is to cater for the boys' intellectual needs and to add mental fitness to physical vigour.

There is a tradition to the effect that General Gordon founded the first boys' club but this is a romantic notion for records show that clubs of this kind existed before Gordon was born, although they owed their origin to isolated philanthropic effort.

The National Association hopes by acquiring further funds, to do more towards curing physical defects in the younger boys who, unless treatment can be obtained, are likely to go through life with these defects uncared for, since boys under 16 do not come under the National Health Insurance scheme. Fourteen to eighteen is the age limit of the clubs, and there is small doubt that it is the boys who join when under 16 who require the most care and show the greatest benefit from the clubs' activities.—Reuter.

RAM MOHAN CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Variety Entertainment At Opera House

In connection with the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Centenary a delightful variety entertainment was organised on Friday night at the Royal Opera House.

The best items in the programme were classical Indian dances by Pandit Shambunath of Lucknow and vocal music by Prof. Rambhau Kundgolkar alias Savai Gandharva, the well-known Hindustani musician of Bombay. The dances were remarkable for their perfect rhythmic movements and the accurate reproduction of the "bols" of the tabla.

Savai Gandharva's exposition of the popular ragas, Vasant and Bhairavi was exquisite and called forth repeated applause from the audience.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH CONTORL

(Continued from page 6.)

catch their enthusiasm for the movement.

EDUCATION OF MASSES.

The next point to be considered is the education of the masses. Nobody minimizes the importance of education but the point to be borne in mind in this connection is that literacy is not the 'sine qua non' for comprehending the importance and the means of the limitation of family. The majority of our countrymen, though illiterate, are fortunately intelligent enough to grasp the advantages of any inventions if sufficient efforts are put forth to explain those to them fully. For many years to come, moreover, the advocates of birth control will find their hands quite full in helping the middle class, which stands in dire need of help in this direction and which is literate enough to adopt these measures easily.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE.

Every community, to which birth control has found access since a sufficiently long time, has been benefited by that movement. England, France, Australia, New Zealand, Germany and Holland are some of the many nations thus benefited. The fact, that the condition of people in these countries has not yet come up to the mark, is no proof of the inefficiency of these methods, but it only bespeaks the necessity of some more time and efforts to bring about the desired end.

Lastly, I have to assure Mr. Rangachari that it was only with the object of seeking the help of our sympathisers in taking this mission to the middle and poor classes that I published my letter in the "Chronicle," and even now I make an appeal to them, with all the earnestness that I can command, to give up sitting on the fence and to come out boldly to champion this cause which deserves the assistance of every well-wisher of humanity.

200 WEDDINGS A DAY!

A "Boom" On Marriage Market

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

A "boom" on the marriage market, particularly in London, is interpreted by prophets as another sign that trade is improving.

Although during the first three months of 1933 marriage returns dropped by the lowest figure recorded for many years, the latest quarterly record (covering April, May and June) show that the figures for marriages have jumped to the highest percentage increase ever recorded for that period.

In January, February and March only 11,982 Londoners were married. In the next three months there were 21,040.

A daily average of 116 marriages takes place in London throughout the year, but in April and June there were almost 200 a day.

The "boom" in marriage is being felt all over the country. In the first quarter there were only 44,233 weddings in England. In the second quarter there were 85,164.

Middlesex had the greatest increase in marriages of any country. The quarterly record shows that in the Southern counties a girl's chances of marriage are about 10 per cent better than in the Midlands or North.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FIRM

(SPECIAL CTBLE)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

In the Stock Exchange following the recent favourable trade reports interest is almost entirely centred on British Industrials, notably Iron and Steel, Motors, Aviation and Rayon shares which particularly are strong.

Commodity markets began fairly bright but turned dull in sympathy with America, sugar especially weakening.

Liverpool cotton, however is firm despite the official American cotton crop forecast of 128 85 000 bales showing an increase of nearly a half million bales which is considerably above expectations.

Wall Street opened firm but early gains are quickly lost.

Weakness in wheat is an unsettling factor.

PRINTING MACHINES FOR SALE.

Three Double Feeder Printing Machines in complete working order with Motors, starters and other accessories For Sale.

Size of Two Machines—35 x 45
Size of One Machine—42 x 52

These machines can print four pages at least 3000 copies per hour.

The Machines can be seen at the Bombay Samachar Printing Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay.

For price and other information write to or see the

MANAGER.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

at the above address.

INDIA MUST MOVE DOWN THE RIVER OF PROGRESS

Nineteenth Century Cannot Solve Problems Of 20th

In his second article Pundit Jawaharlal discusses the fast crumbling capitalist forces and their refuge in fascism. He asks for a solution of the economic problem, as India cannot remain "in stagnant backwater."

II.

By Jawaharlal Nehru.

In India, passive industrialization meant an ever growing burden on land. She became just a consumer of foreign machine made goods. Her own cottage industries were partly destroyed forcibly, and partly by economic forces, and nothing took their place. All the ingredients and conditions for industrialization were present but England did not encourage this, and indeed tried to prevent it by taxing machinery. And so the burden on the land grew and with unemployment and poverty, and there was a progressiae ruralization of India.

But the processes of history and economies cannot be stopped for long. Although general poverty was increasing, small groups accumulated some capital and wanted fields for investment. And so machine industry grew in India, partly with Indian capital, very much more so with foreign capital. Indian capital was largely dependent on foreign capital and, in particular, could be controlled by the foreign banking system. It is well known that the World War gave a great push to Indian industry and afterwards, for reasons of imperial policy, England changed her policy towards Indian industry and began to encourage it, but mostly with foreign capital. The growth of so-called Swadeshi industries in India thus represented to a very great extent the increasing hold of British capital on India.

CAPITALISM FLOURISHES.

The growth of industries and nationalist movements in all the countries of the East checked western exploitation and the profits of western capitalism began to go down. War debts and other consequences of the war were a tremendous burden for all the countries concerned. There was not so much money or profits of industry to be distributed to the working class in the west, and the discontent and pressure of the workers grew. There was also the living incentive and inspiration of the Russian Revolution for the workers.

Meanwhile two other processes were working silently but with great rapidity. One was the concentration of wealth and industrial power in fewer hands by the formation of huge trusts, cartels, and combines. The other was a continuous improvement in technique in the methods of production, leading to greater mechanization, far greater production, and more unemployment as workers were replaced by machinery. And this led to a curious result. Just when industry was producing goods on the biggest mass scale in history, there were few people to buy them as the great majority were too poor to be able to afford them. The armies of the unemployed were not earning anything, so how could they spend; and even the majority of those earning had little to spare. A new truth suddenly dawned on the perplexed minds of the great captains of industry (this dawning process has not yet taken place among the leaders of industry in India) and the truth was this: that mass production necessitates mass consumption. But if the masses have no money how are they to buy or consume? And what of production then? So production is stopped or restricted and the wheels of industry slow down till they barely move. Unemployment grows all the more and this again makes consumption diminish.

A PERISHING WORLD?

This is the crisis of capitalism which has had the world by the throat for over four years. Essentially it is due to the ill distribution of the world's wealth; to its concentration in a few hands. And the disease seems to be of the essence of capitalism and grows with it till it eats and destroys the very system which created it. There is no lack of money in the world, no lack of food stuffs, or the many other things that man requires. The world is richer to-day that it has ever been and holds promise of untold advance in the near future. And yet the system breaks down and while millions starve and endure privation, huge quantities of food stuffs and other articles are destroyed, insect pests are let loose on the fields to destroy crops, harvests are not gathered, and nations meet together to confer how to restrict future crops of wheat and cotton and tea and coffee and so many other articles. From the beginning of history man has fought with nature to get the barest necessities of life, and now that nature's wealth is poured out before him, enough to remove poverty for ever from the world, his only way of dealing with it is to burn and destroy it, and become poorer and more destitute in the process.

History has never offered a more amazing paradox. It seems clear enough that the capitalist system of industry, whatever its services in the past may have been, is no longer suited to the present methods of production. Technical advance has gone far ahead of the existing social structure and, as in the past, this hiatus causes most of our present day disorders. Till that lag is made up and a new system in keeping with the new technique is adopted, the disorders are likely to continue. The change over to the new system is of course opposed by those who have vested interests in the old system, and though this old system is dying before their eyes, they prefer to hold on to their little, rather than share a lot with others.

THE BASIC PROBLEM. . .

It is not, fundamentally, a moral issue, as some people imagine, although there is a moral side to it. It is not a question of blaming capitalism or cursing capitalists and the like. Capitalism has been of the greatest service to the world and individual capitalists are but tiny wheels in the big machine. The question now is whether the capitalist system has not outlived its day and must now give place to a better and a saner ordering of human affairs, which is more in keeping with the progress of science and human knowledge.

In India, during this peiod, the tremendous burden on land continued and even increased, despite the growth of industry in certain areas. Economic discontent increased. The middle classes grew up and, finding no sufficient scope for self-development, demanded political changes and took to agitation. More or less similar causes worked all over the colonial and dependent East. Especially after the war, national movements grew rapidly in Egypt and most of the countries of Asia. These movements were essentially due to the distress of the masses and the lower middle classes. There was a strange similarity even in the methods employed by these movements— non-co-operation, boycotts of legislatures, boycotts of goods, hartals, strikes etc. Occasionally there were violent outbreaks, as in Egypt and Syria, but stress was laid far more on peaceful methods. In India of course non-violence was made a basic principle by the Congress at the suggestion of Gandhiji. All these national struggles for freedom have continued till now and they are bound to continue till a solution of the basic problem is found. Fundamentally this solution is not merely a question of satisfying the natural desire for self-rule but one of filling hungry stomachs.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The great revolutionary nationalist urge in Asia of the afer-war years gradually exhausted itself for the time being and conditions stabilised themselves. In India this took the form of the Swarajist entry into the Assembly and the Councils. In Europe also the middle nineteen-twenties was a period of settling down and adaptation to the new conditions created by the World War. The revolution that had hovered all over Europe in 1919 and 1920 failed to come off and receded into the back ground. American gold poured into Europe and revived to some extent the war-weary and disillusioned peoples of that continent and created a false appearance of prosperity. But this prosperity had no real basis and the crash came in 1929 when the United States of America stopped lending money to Europe and South America. Many factors, and especially the inherent conflicts of a declining capitalism, contributed to this crash, and the house of cards of after-war capitalist prosperity began to tumble down.

That process of tumbling down has been going on at a tremendous pace for four years and there is no end to it yet. It is called the slump, trade depression, the crisis etc. but it is really the evening of the capitalist system and the world is being compelled by circumstances to recognise this. International trade is reaching vanishing point, international co-operation has failed, the world-market, which was the essential basis of capitalism, is disappearing, and each nation is trying frantically to shift for itself at the cost of others. Whatever the future may bring one thing is certain: that the old order has gone and all the king's horses and all the king's men will not set it up again.

WHAT'S FASCISM.

As the old capitalist order has tottered the challenge to it by the growing forces of labour has grown more intense. This challenge, when it has become dangerous, has induced the possessing classes to sink their petty differences and band themselves together to fight the common foe. This has led to fascism and, in its milder forms, to the formation of so-called national governments. Essentially these are the last ditch efforts of the possessing classes, or the 'kept classes' as they have been called by an American economist, to hold on to what they have. The struggle becomes more intense and the forms of nineteenth century democracy are discarded. But fascism or national governments offer no solution of the fundamental economic inconsistencies of the present-day capitalist system and so long as they do not remove the inequalities of wealth and solve the problem of distribution, they are doomed to fail. Of the major capitalist countries the United States of America is the only place where some attempt is being made to-day towards lessening to a slight extent inequalities in wealth by State action. Carried to a logical conclusion President Roosevelt's programme will lead to a form of State socialism; it is far more likely that the effort will fail and result in fascism. England, as is her habit, is grimly muddling through and waiting for something to happen. Meanwhile she has derived considerable help from India's gold and resources. But all this is temporary relief only and the nations slide downhill and approach the brink.

Thus, if we survey the world to-day, we find that capitalism, having solved the problem of production, helplessly faces the allied problem of distribution and is unable to solve it. It was not in the nature of the capitalist system to deal satisfactorily with distribution, and production alone makes the world top-heavy and unbalanced. To find a solution for distributing wealth and purchasing power evenly is to put an end to the basic inequalities of the capitalist system and to replace capitalism itself by a more scientific system.

WORLD BACKGROUND.

Capitalism has led to imperialism and to the conflicts of imperialist powers in search for colonial areas for exploitation, for areas of raw produce and for manufactured goods. It has led to ever-increasing conflicts with the rising nationalism of colonial countries, and to social conflicts with powerful movements of the exploited working class. It has resulted in recurrent crisis, political and economic, leading to economic and tariff wars as well as political wars on an enormous scale. Every subsequent crisis is on a bigger scale than the previous one, and now we live in a perpetual state of crisis and slump and the shadow of war darkens the horizon.

And yet it is well to remember that the world to-day has a surfeit of food and the other good things of life. Terrible want exists because the present system does not know how to distribute them. Repeated international conferences have failed to find a way out because they represented the interests of vested interests inadequack of the existing system itself. They grope blindly in the dark in their stuffy rooms while the foundations of the house they built are being sapped by the advance of science and economic events. Everywhere thinkers have recognised the utter inadequacy o fthe existing system, though they have differed as to the remedies. Communists and socialists point with confidence to the way of socialism and they are an ever groiwng power for they have science and logic on their side. In America a great stir was caused recently by the technocrats, a group of engineers who want to do away with money itself and to substitute for it a unit of energy, an erg.

In England the social credit theories of Major Douglas, according to which the whole production of the nation will be evenly distributed to the whole population—a kind of "dividends for all"—, find increasing acceptance. Barter takes the place of trade both in the domestic and the international market. The growth of these revolutionary theories even among the well to do classes, and especially the intellectuals, is in itself an indication of the tremendous change in mentality that is taking place in the world. How many of us can conceive a world without money and with the invisible erg as its measure of value? And yet this is soberly and earnestly advocated not by wild agitators but by wellknown economists and engineers.

This is the world background.

ASIATIC BACKGROUND. . .

The Asiatic background is intimately related to this and yet it has its peculiar features. Tsia is the main field of conflict between nationalism and imperialism. Asia is still undeveloped as compared to Europe and North America. It has a vast population which can consume goods if they had the necessary purchasing power to do so. To the hard-pressed imperialist Powers seeking frantically for areas of economic expansion Asia still offers a field, though nationalism offers many obstructions. Hence the talk of a "push to Asia" to find an outlet for the surplus goods of the west and thus stabilise western capitalism for another period. Capitalism is a young and growing force in the East; it has not, as in India, wholly overthrown feudalism yet But even before capitalism had established itself other forces, inimical to it have risen to challenge it. And it is obvious that if capitalism collapses in Europe and America it cannot survive in Asia.

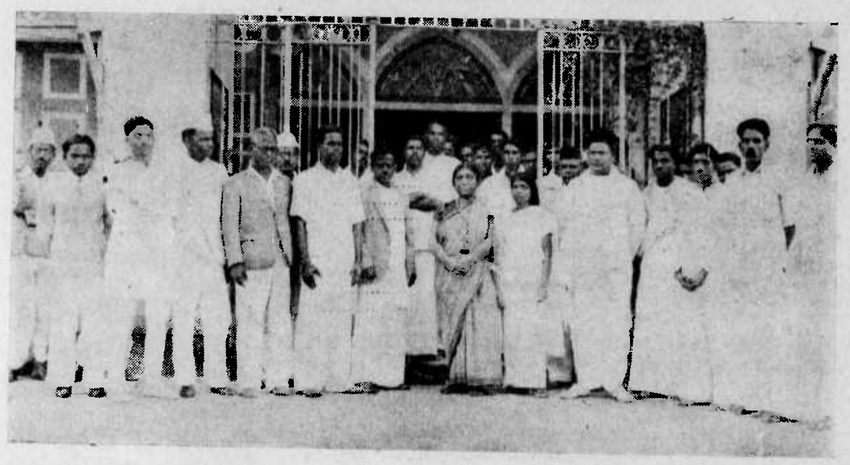
Nationalism is still the strongest force in Asia (we can ignore for our present purpose the Soviet territories of Asia). This is natural as a country under alien domination must inevitably think first in terms of nationalism. But the powerful economic forces working for change in the world to-day have influenced this nationalism to an ever-increasing extent and everywhere it is appearing in socialistic garb. Gradually the nationalist struggle for political freedom is becoming a social struggle also for economic freedom. Independence and the socialist State become the objectives with varying degrees of stress being laid on the two aspects of the problem. As political freedom is delayed, the other aspect assumes greater importance, and it now seems probable, especially because of world conditions, that political and social emancipation will come together to some at least of the countries of Asia.

That is the Asiatic background.

NATIONALISM AND ECONOMICS

In India, as in other Asiatic colonial countries, we find a struggle to-day between the old nationalist ideology and the new economic ideology. Most of us have grown up under the nationalist tradition and it is hard to give up the mental habits of a lifetime. And yet we realise that this outlook is inadequate; it does not fit in with existing conditions in our country or in the world; there is a hiatus, a lag. We try to bridge this hiatus but the process of crossing over to a new ideology is always a painful one. Many of us are confused and perplexed to-day because of this. But the crossing has to be made, unless we are to remain in a stagnant backwater, overwhelmed from time to time by the wash of the boats that move down the river of progress. We must realise that the nineteenth century cannot solve the problems of the twentieth, much less can the seventh century or earlier ages do so.

BOMBAY KERALITES MOURN MADHAVAN NAYAR'S DEATH



Shrimathi Sarojini Naidu presided over the meeting organised by the Bombay Nair Samaj at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Sunday morning to mourn the demise of K. Madhavan Nayar, ex-President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

POETESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO MALAYALEE PATRIOT

Mrs. Naidu Refers To Public Activities Of Late Madhavan Nair And Terms Him As Maker Of Modern Kerala

"Malabar is a land of great beauty. Its traditions are of greater beauty and they were expressed in the courageous character of its people. There were many instances of the courage of the people of Malabar in recent times. The late M. K. Madhavan Nair was one of the greatest of such examples".

In these words, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a tribute to the late Mr. K. Madhavan Nair at a memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Nayar Samaj at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Sunday.

In the course of her presidential address, Mrs. Naidu said that although Mr. Madhavan Nair was dead, his spirit still lived, and Malayalees can do nothing better than emulate his example. He was one of the most fearless persons she had known and during the Mopla rebellion, he held the balance equally between all communities in the relief work in which she was personally associated with Mr. Madhavan Nair.

MAKER OF KERALA

Mr. Madhavan Nair, she continued, was one of the makers of modern Kerala and the public spirit and patriotism of her many sons and daughters of which we hear in these days was not a little due to the work of Mr Nair. He founded the "Mathrubhumi" the only Nationalist vernacular daily of Malabar and led the social and economic awakening of Kerala.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer moving the condolence resolution spoke of the great loss suffered by the country by the death of Mr. Nair.

FOLLOW HIS FOOTSTEPS

Swami Kumaranand exhorted the Malayalees to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Madhavan Nair by doing fearless and conscientious work for the country.

Sreemati Kamalavati said that the great lesson of Mr. Nair's life was that every one irrespective of his position in life and encumbrances, can do his bit for the country.

Mr. Karuven emphasised the economic and social aspect of Mr. Nair's activities.

Mr. N. N. Menon thanked Mrs Naidu and the meeting dispersed.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR MAIL

Extension From Singapore To Australia

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Commonwealth of Australia is asking for tenders for the Singapore-Darwin section of the England-Australia air mail, and for certain internal connecting services in the Commonwealth.

The tenders may be submitted from to-day (Saturday) and will close in Melbourne on January 31, 1934.

The Australian Minister in London (Mr. S. M. Bruce) has received my cablegram from Melbourne particulars which show that the tenders are invited for five years, and thereafter until three months' notice is given by either party.

The services will be in three divisions, namely, (1) overseas division from Singapore to Darwin, (2) Eastern division from Darwin to Charleville and Brisbane, and Charleville to Cootamundra and (3) Western division from Katherine to Perth.

All aircraft must be of Empire manufacture and possessing type certificates of airworthiness, and must have undergone acceptable official airworthiness and performance tests.

Contracting companies must be incorporated in Australia, directors and shareholders being 100 per cent British subjects. Aircraft must operate under Commonwealth certificates of registration and airworthiness, and pilots, navigators, wireless operators and ground engineers must have Australian licences.

Services will be once weekly in each division via stopping places as specified, but the Commonwealth may require the contractor to perform extra trips when necessity arises.

Passengers must be accepted as offering, subject to mails having first preference when loading aircraft within the limits prescribed by certificate of airworthiness. No passengers will be carried on the Singapore-Darwin service until the service has operated satisfactorily for three months.

Contractors are required to refrain from joy riding activities with contract aircraft at such centres as the Minister may notify.—Reuter.

WELLS THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

Orthodox Opposition In Gujrat Dwindling

NADIAD, (By Mail).

The work in connection with the uplift of the depressed classes in the Kaira District has been proceeding apace. Not only have the wells been declared open to them by the District and Taluka Local Boards but a beginning has also been made in providing free education for elderly Harijans in rural areas by opening a night school at Jharol.

With the solitary exceptions of Dahol and Samartha, where the old-fashioned Hindus recently raised indignant protests against admitting the Harijans to the wells and libraries, orthodox opposition to Harijan uplift work by caste Hindus has gradually been lessening in Gujrat.—A.P.

GUJRAT PILGRIMS REACH UDAIPUR

NADIAD. (By Mail).

The Hindu pilgrims of Ahmedabad, Baroda, and other places in Gujrat who left Dakore on September 30 by the Ranchoddrai Special organised by Mr. Vakil of Umreth reached Udaipur yesterday after visiting the Nathdwar temple.

They have decided to devote two months to a detailed study of the holy places of the Hindus at Ajmer, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Mathura, Agra, Delhi Benares etc. and to direct public attention to the difficulties confronting the travellers.—A.P.

Dhulia.—A Congress volunteer was arrested on the 5th inst. in Dhulia for distributing boycott leaflets and crying slogans and was tried and sentenced to suffer R.I. for three months.

WAGE-CUT DEADLOCK

Labour Suggests Reference Of Dispute To Board Of Arbitration

CONCILIATION PLEA

In Case of failure Matter can be Settled by Correspondence with Mahatma.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 9.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Mill-owners Association, the Secretary of the Labour Association observes: "It is deeply regretted that the process of conciliation could not be pursued for the purpose of reconciling any differences that may have arisen about the relevancy or necessity of any items on the list submitted by us in response to your insistent demand, regarding the information relating to the proposal of wage cit. I suggest in the circumstances the matter may be referred to the Arbitration Board immediately."

IF CONCILIATION FAILS.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association, addressed a letter last night to the Secretary of the Mill-owners Association suggesting a reference of the question of wage cut to the Arbitration Board. Failing conciliation, he suggests that the matter could be settled by correspondence with Gandhiji as one of the arbitrators.

TITLE FOR NEW-BORN BABE

Nizam Names Grandson As Mir Barkat Ali Khan

HYDERABAD (Dec.), Oct. 9.

H. E. H. the Nizam in the course of a 'firman' issued through a gazette extraordinary announces that Princess Durraishahwar, consort of Prince Azamjah, Heir Apparent, gave birth to a son at Nice on Friday last.

The Nizam adds that as the head of the family he has named the child as Mir Barkat Ali Khan and has given him the title of Mukkeremjah and that a public holiday to celebrate the event be observed on the day the Princess and her child return to Hyderabad next January.

The firman also mentions the return to Hyderabad of Prince Azamjah in the best of health and states that his brother Muzzamjha who is now recovering from illness will be returning from Europe in the beginning of November.—A. P.

"ASTREA" LEAVES FOR RANGOON

Smith Reaches Calcutta & Takes Off For Akyab

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

"Astrea", the Imperial Airways liner which was detained yesterday owing to the machine being imbedded in mud, left for Rangoon at 10-40 this morning with Capt. in Euan Wallace, Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

ENGINE TROUBLE..

Earlier.

"Astrea", the Imperial Airways Liner, which was to have left for Rangoon with mails had, it was discovered, engine trouble, and the repairs were made yesterday.

When the machine was taken out of the hangar it was found to be satisfactory, but while taking round the aerodrome, she ran into a soft paten of mud and the wheels became imbedded in it.

Captain Euan Wallace, Civil Lord of the Admiralty who was to have left yesterday is detained owing to mishap to the liner.

SMITH TAKES OFF.

Contrary to the information supplied by the local aerodrome authorities, Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, arrived here yesterday from Jodhpur and after changing oil took off for Akyab within a few minutes.—A. P

CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION

Germany Will Legalise Humane Killing

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

Promise to amend the penal code to legalise humane killing of incurables at their own request is made by the Ministry of Justice in a memorandum.

The proposal threatens a fierce controversy on account of cognate religious, medical and legal problems.

Churches foreshadow particularly a bitter opposition.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE AWARDS "C" CLASS FOR ADVOCATE

Finds Venkatpathaya Guilty Of Assisting Congress Activities During Leonard Matters' Visit To Sirsi And Siddapur

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Oct. 5.

Details are now available of the trial and conviction of Mr. S. Venkatpathaya, Advocate and Municipal Councillor, Bangalore City, by the First Class Magistrate, Siddapur, Bombay Presidency, for offences under Sec. 17 (1) and 17 (2) Cr. Law Amendment Act.

The accused was charged with having accompanied Mr. L. W. Matters, to Sirsi and Siddapur on 1-9-32 and brought about Congress activities and assisted the operation of the Taluka Congress Committees of Siddapur and Sirsi, which were declared unlawful by Government and (2) with having managed the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, declared unlawful by Government, by receiving Rs. 6,000 on behalf of the said committee for C. D. movement work and also giving relief to no-tax campaigners of the Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The trial lasted for 2 hours and six witnesses were examined for the Prosecution.

The accused did not cross-examine them, but filed the following written statement:—

"I have done my duty by the oppressed and devitalised millions of Mother India's children; and as this is a matter of individual choice and conviction. I do not recognise a higher guide than my own conscience. The domain in which my thoughts and actions in this behalf have moved, transcends the sphere of the so-called laws which make such patriotism a crime. In the conflict between the two, I have but obeyed the higher call in exercise of my natural rights. I do not feel any guilt within myself."

MAGISTRATE'S INFERENCE.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed as follows:+

As regards the first charge under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, it is proved by the Prosecution that the accused visited Sirsi and Siddapur on 1-9-32 with Mr Matters, and when he came to these places as the people assembled to show all the Congress activities to Mr Matters.

The consequence was that Prabhat Feries which were stopped for over 3 months were taken on that day both at Sirsi and Siddapur.

It is also proved that the accused came on behalf of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to show to Mr. Matters the state of the Congress movement both at Sirsi and at Siddapur.

The accused does not either plead or not plead guilty. He has not cross-examined any prosecution witnesses except only one Ex. 1 and that too on the point of his extradition proceedings. He does not wish to adduce any defence evidence. All this shows that he assisted the operations of the Taluka Congress Committee of Sirsi and Siddapur by coming over to these places and asking them to show all the congress activities. I therefore convict him under Sec. 17 (1) Cr. Law Amendment Act and order that he should rigorious imprisonment for six months.

RELIEF WORK.

"On the second charge under Sec. 17 (2) Cr. Law Amendment Act" continued the Magistrate, "the two receipts produced in this case which are proved to have been passed by the accused and which the accused himself admits, clearly prove that he was managing the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. The receipts show that the accused received Rs. 6000 for work in Karnataka. Ex. 10 states that the accused told the no-tax campaigners that if they had become very poor, they may apply to the Congress for relief and that he would see that they would be helped from the relief fund. This is corroborated by the evidence of Ex. 1.

Ex. 1 also states that the accused gave relief to the no-tax campaigners at Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas. This shows that the accused was collecting money and distributing it on behalf of the Karnatak Provincial Congress which is declared unlawful.

Ex. 6 states that the accused wrote books and phamplets on "No-tax Campaign" and also got them printed in the Bangalore Indian Press and paid monies from the Congress funds for getting them printed. From the evidence of Ex. 11 it is proved that Ex. 12.

'In the wake of Indian Ordinances" was published in Sirsi. The accused has not cross-examined any prosecution witnesses on this point, nor has he examined any defence witnesses.

The accused admits that the two receipts Ex. 2 and 3 were in his own handwriting and signed by him, for amounts received by him for the relief of no-tax areas of Siddapur, Sirsi and Ankole Talukas which are within the Karnatak Province. It is therefore proved that the accused managed the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee declared unlawful and also took part in the management of the said unlawful association. I therefore convict him under Sec. 17 (2) Cr. Law Amendment Act and sentence him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 18 months

Both the sentences should run concurrently.

The accused has been placed in 'C' class.

Seth Nurmahamad Ahmed presided over the All-India Memon Conference, which commenced on Saturday at Jamnagar.

ENTERED POONA COURSE AGAINST RULE

The cantonment magstrate at Poona on Friday accepted an application for a compromise in the case of tresspass brought by the W.I. Turf Club against Mr. Ardeshir. The accused agreed not to enter the club enclosures at Poona or Bombay. The accused was acquitted.

The accused contrary to the notice served on him entered the first enclosure on September 12 last (On Governos Cup Day).—A.P.

MUSURI DRAWS CROWDED HOUSE

Famous Vocalist Delights South Indians At Matunga

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, Musuri Subramania Iyer, the famous South Indian vocalist, gave a recital on Sunday at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga. The hall was crowded to the point of suffocation, and many had to go away disappointed for want of accommodation. This great rush, as contrasted with his previous visit to the City about five years back, is mainly due to the popularity he has won by his Gramaphone records.

In a programme lasting over four hours, the vocalist entertained the audience to a variety of Kirtans and some of them his own materpieces. His Kirtans in Rithi Gowla, Puri Kalyani and other ragas were much appreciated.

But the big theme of the day was his rendering of "Nagu Mo." This Kirtan, beloved of the late Pushpapavanam, has been further enriched by this premier vocalist, and his conception and exposition of the Aberi raga were peculiarly his own, and cent per cent. Musurian. He seems to have ransacked Karnatak and Hindustani music to add to its beauty and richness, with the result that some of the Musurian touches in Aberi baffled even experts. Many who were applauding the Bhagavathar during the progress of the raga received a rude shock when they came to know that it was Aberi. This incident only shows the potentialities of "Apurva ragas" in the hands of experts.

His rendering of Thodi, the main raga of the day, was noted for some wonderful half-tone touches which were a pleasant contrast to the usual classical rigidity. But he need not have laboured so much on Pallavi, which was pure mathematics to the majority of the audience. The Ragamalika was noted for some master strokes, cuts and catches. In this connection, special mention must be made of his rendering of Shanmuka Priya which was delightful.

The success of the performance was to a great extent due to first class accompaniments.

To oblige those who had to go away for want of accommodation. Musuri and party have condescended to give another recital on Sunday next.

POLICE CHIEF SUMMONS LABOUR LEADERS

Asks Them To Call Off Pickets From Mill Gates And May Take Action In Case Of Failure

A warning to withdraw the pickets posted at the gates of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, Lalbaug, on the ground that no dispute had arisen, was given by the Police Commissioner of Bombay to two officials of the Girni Kamgar Union on Monday.

The Police Commissioner sent for Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, President of Union and Mr. Alwe, a labour leader recently acquitted in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and connected with the Union and discussed with them at the Police Headquarters the situation arising out of the picketing instituted by the Union at the Jacob Sassoon Mills. Khan Bahadur Pettigara, the Deputy Commissioner of Police was also present at the Conference.

NEW TERMS

It appears that Jacob Sassoon Mills closed down owing to trade depression on September 1 but re-opened on October 2 and engaged workers on new terms. Under these terms, the workers were not paid the War allowance known as the dear-food allowance which was being paid since the War. About 800 workers rejoined on the day of the opening of the mill and the present strength of the mill is 1700 workers.

Recently, it would appear the Girni Kamgar Union started agitation for the restoration of the allowance and on Saturday posted pickets with a view to dissuade workers to stay away from the mills.

POLICE CHIEF WARNS

At the Conference, it appears the Police Commissioner told the labour leaders that there was no occasion for picketing the mill. The workers had not struck work and the Union therefore was not jlstified in posting pickets at the mill gates which amounted to fomenting a strike.

The Labour leaders, it appears, agreed to consider the suggestion made by the Police Commissioner. If however the leaders disregard the warning and continue picketing, it is likely, that action will be taken against them.

MARRIAGE ROBBED OF ITS ESSENCE

25 Years Of Separation Nullifies Wife's Claim Of Maintenance, Pleads Husband

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia, forming the criminal appellate Bench of the High Court, admitted on Monday the revisional application of Anna Pilajia Gomes, an Indian Christian woman.

The petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent, Sebastian Xavier Gomes, in 1905. They had a son, and after living together for a year and a half, the respondent sent her away with the child to Goa. Since then he had been neglecting her, and had not made any provision for the maintenance of herself or the child, and she had to take shelter with her father.

HUSBAND'S PLEA.

On the above grounds, the petitioner had made an application claiming maintenance from the respondent. The latter's defence was that 25 years' of separation had robbed marriage of its essence, and it now existed only in form.

Mr. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, 5th court, upheld the respondent's plea and dismissed the claim, holding that it was barred by limitation.

The petitioner then approached the High Court in revision.

NO LIMITATION.

It was contended on her behalf by Mr Y. B. Rege that the magistrate had rongly acted on the theory of limitation. The petitioner's marriage was still subsisting, and her right of maintenance could not be barred by limitation.

Their lordships admitted the application.

KINGSFORD-SMITH

Plans To Make Air Tour Of New Zealand

It is reported that Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, after flying from England to Australia, plans to fly his famous machine, the "Southern Cross", from Australia to New Zealand to make a further passenger-carrying tour of the Dominion towards the end of the year.

The "Southern Cross" will be accompanied by a machine which is at present being constructed by the Aircraft Department of the Cockatoo Island Dockyards, New South Wales, to a design by Wing Commander Wackett (late R. A. A. F.). This machine has been named the "Codock" and will be flown by the well-known New Zealand aviator, Captain "Tiny" White.

As usual, Sir Charles will be using Socony Petrol and Mobiloil in the "Southern Cross".

DEAN DEFENDS SALVATIONIST BAND IN CATHEDRAL

LONDON, (By Mail.)

In reply to criticism of himself for permitting the Salvation Army band to lead the singing at the service which concluded Exeter Cathedral's octocentenary celebrations on the ground that the bandsmen had not been confirmed, the Dean of Exeter (Dr. W. R. Matthews) says:—

"I am far from wishing to minimise the importance of confirmation or the value of our Church traditions, but I do protest when this tradition is used as a means of separating us from those who wish to join in our worship and becomes a wall of partition between us and other Christians who desire to enter into fellowship with us."

RE-ELECTED

NADIAD, (By Mail.)

Mr. Somabhai M. Shah, President of the local Municipality, whose tenure of office was due to expire on November 18, has been reelected President for an additional period of one year.—A. P.

NEW BANS FOR MIDNAPORE

Magistrate Prescribes Three-mile Limit For Hindu Students

MIDNAPORE, Oct. 8.

Under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act, the District Magistrate has issued orders to-day to the effect that any person having in his possession or control any arms, ammunition or explosive substances must keep them securely locked in some receptacles which are not portable, except when they are carried by persons legally entitled to carry them.

Disobedience will render an offender liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine.

For the purpose of prevention of movement or communication with absconders or terrorists, the District Magistrate has issued orders that Hindu students will be permitted to read only in schools within three miles of their residence, unless specially exempted under special circumstance.—A. P.

ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY'S NEW POST

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. Henry Martindale, lately Archdeacon of Bombay, to the rectory of East Barnet, to become vacant by the cession of the Rev. Canon Frederick Arnold Overton.—Reuter.

In the presence of the Collector of the Kaira District and distinguished visitors from Ahmedabad, Anand and other places, Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai, ex-Minister of Education in the Bombay Government performed the inaugural ceremony of the new building of the Keshavlal Motilal Anglo-Vernacular School at Kathal.—A. P.

CHARGE AMAZES LONDON MAGISTRATE

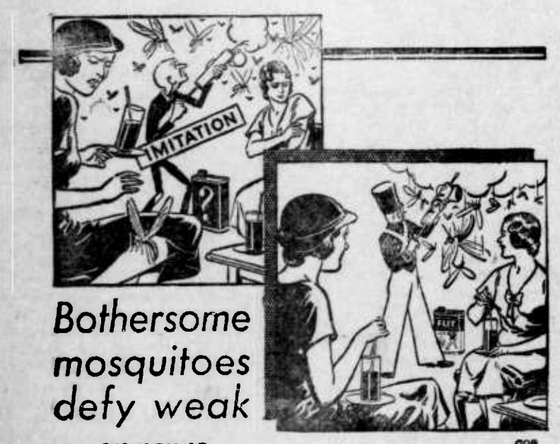
LONDON (By Air Mail)

London magistrates are accustomed to dealing with queer charges at times, but when Charles Chadwell, aged 63, of Electric Lane, Brixton, pleaded guilty to "being drunk while in charge of a llama," a Lamboth magistrate looked puzzled.

Constable Stepher explained that the defendant was leading the llama through the street as an advertisement for a film.

The magistrate: "The charge is 'being drunk in charge of a llama.' I have never heard of such a charge before. I will deal with it as an ordinary charge of drunkenness."

Chadwall was fined 2s 6d.—Reuter.



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Remember the comfort of your guests and don't buy weak imitations of FLIT. Your friends will appreciate your hospitality when you save them the annoyance of insect pests. Consider your own comfort, too, and insist on FLIT. This powerful insecticide *always* kills. Look for the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

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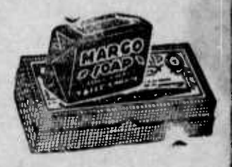
and be satisfied that you are using the best skin Soap.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

MARGO SOAP

is made from NEEM (Margosa) oil deodorised by our special patented process and delightfully scented for daily toilet.



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The MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

October 9th.

Clan Ogilvy, Brocklebank, Liverpool.

City of Mandalay, Jones, Liverpool.

Hague Maru, Shirai, Kobe.

Ibushin Maru, Matsubayashi, Kobe.

Dara, Beatti, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

October 9th.

City of Baroda, Parcival Karachi.

Earon Stranger, Macreadie, Madras.

LOADING.

October 9th.

Steamer Kabinga for Hull.

Steamer Hague Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Gogra for Rangoon.

S S Clan Ogilvy:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S City of Mandalay:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Mandalay arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Ibushin Maru:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Ibushin Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Coy's steamer Dara, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Baroda:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Baron Stranraer:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Baron Stranraer, will sail to-day for Madras with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 9.

1 Clan Ogilvy 3581 Coast Ports, 11-10 J Finlay & Co.
2 Ranpura 9331 London 14-10 M M and Co.
3 Dalgoma, 3571, Karachi, 11-10 M.M. and Co.
6 Malacca Maru 3211, Kobe 10-10, N Y Kaisha.
7 Clo. Baroda 4500, Bedi Bunder 10-10 K Nixon & Co.
City of Mandalay, 4497, NF, NF, K Nixon & Co.
9 Hague Maru 3452 Japan 15-10 O S Kaisha.
14 Fusijama 3907 Karachi, 10-10 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Oldham 3848, Calcutta. N F, L Edwards.
3 Bankura, 1896 Busrah 11-10 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 12-10 M M & Co.
14 Ellora 2386 Karachi 16-10 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Risaldar 3092 Calcutta 11-10. T Morrison and Co.
B. Begum 3656 Rangoon 15-10 T. Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mooltan 12-10 P and O S N Co.
Somali 12-10 P and O S N Co
Rajputana 19-10 P and O S N Co.
Strathnaver 26-10 P and O S N Co

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/Canterbury 16/10 K N Co.
Britannia 18-10 Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride 25/10 J F Co.
California 30/10 Graham T. Co.
City of Paris 2/11 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Fraunfels 19-10 L Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels 28/10 L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels 5/11 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 15/11 L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels 26/11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Djimbi 11/10 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA

India 23/10 M Italiana.
Tabian 21/10 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Tergestea 23-10 L T Co.
Conte Verde 25-10 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK

C/Cambridge 15/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 26/10 F F Campbell.
President Adams 10/10 F F Campbell.
Salawati 13/10 Volkart Bros.

FROM JAPAN

Bengal Maru 18/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha
Penang Maru 19-11. N Y Kaisha.
Corfu 20-10. P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21/10 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL

Ranpura 14-10 P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Karanja, NF, J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.
C Johannesburg N F F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bankura 11-10 M M and Co.
Varsova 12-10 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subardar, NF, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Risaldar 8-10 T M Co.
Gogra, NF, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malacca Maru 11-10 N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 15-10 O S Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Comorin (boats) 6-10-33.
Ellora 7-10-33.
Bankura 7-10-33.
Himalaya 7-10-33.
Fusijama 7-10-33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

S S Ranpura for London.—3 bales animal skins, A L Hassam: 7 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee & Co.: 2 bales woollen carpets, 4 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons 16 cases bristles, M M & Co.: 14 cases bristles, B P S Hayley Ltd.: 725 bags mowra meal, N J Shah; 38 bags mowra meal, Cox & Kings Ltd.: 134 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 3150 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.: 256 bags groundnuts, 300 bags linseed R Ratilal.

For Marseilles:—305 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 558 bags castor seed Cotton Agent Ltd.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala & Co.: 100 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.: 135 bales cotton raw, T. Vassanmal & Co., 30 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy.

For New York.—30 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Philadelphia.—40 bales wool raw, Shamjimal.

For Marseilles.—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester.—125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Oldham for New York.—100 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Dairen.—100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd.

For Yokohama.—135 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Shanghai.—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe.—50 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

S S Malacca Maru, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—302 cases silk goods; 80 cases toys; 100 bundles brass wire; 250 bundles fish oil; 90 bundles rayon & cotton mixed goods.

From Tokyo.—79 cases clocks; 180 cases toys; 500 cases beer; 35 cases cotton yarn; 350 cases soap; 200 cks. chemicals; 1213 rls. wire.

From Nagoya.—1105 cases cotton shirting; 160 cases glass ware; 50 cases clocks; 700 cases porcelain ware; 60 cases musical instruments.

From Osaka.—400 kgs. red lead; 150 kgs. lead powder; 30 kgs. zinc powder; 2780 kgs. paint; 40 cases slates; 100 cases porcelain ware; 130 cases rubber goods; 80 cases cycles and parts; 70 cases cotton shirting; 60 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 1150 cases glass ware; 100 cases enamel ware; 1600 bundles brass ware; 10 cases campher; 50 cases cotton yarn; 1140 bundles wire; 425 cks. chemicals; 195 cases cotton piece-goods; 50 cases straw boards; 296 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Kobe.—75 cases silk yarn; 70 cks. chemicals; 234 cases e'ware; 60 cases glass ware; 95 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 570 cases cotton piece-goods; 250 cases cotton and Art silk shirting; 100 cases confectionery; 150 cases silk goods; 100 kgs. red lead; 153 cases straw boards; 95 cases nails 40 cases rubber ware; 86 cases camphor; 60 cases woollen goods; 30 cases celluloid goods; 40 cases enamel ware; 30 cases paint; 80 cases tea.

From Shimiza:—125 pkgs. tea.

From Moji.—240 cases sanitary ware; 85 cases glass ware; 500 bags and 125 cks. cement; 508 bags soda ash; 38 bags graphite.

From Fusan:—65 cases enamel ware.

From Shanghai.—90 bales cotton yarn; 100 bales beans; 1039 pkgs. tea; 91 cases silk yarn; 27 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong.—990 cases fire crackers; 572 pces. lumber; 50 cases preserves; 50 bags sugar candy.

From Canton.—31 rls. matting; 200 bundles cassia.

From Singapore.—750 bags sago flour; 430 bags betelnuts; 35 cases rubber; 2548 pces planks.

From Colombo.—10 pkgs. tea; 314 bundles mattress fibre; 327 bags copra; 75 cases rubber.

S S Goldenfels Agents, L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg.—130 cases wire; 1396 plates spelter; 25 cases beer; 25 cases slate pencils. 110 cases paper; 475 cases window glass; 52 cases camphor 60 cases gablong goods; 115 cases sewing machinery; 380 cases iron ware; 528 cases whale oil; 146 drums dyes; 214 drums chemicals; 35 cases silk yarn; 800 cases starch 140 cases camps; 200 cases e'ware; 50 cases syrup; 819 pces. timber; 735 bundles tubes; 295 bundles copper sheets; 408 bundles y.m. circles and squares.

From Bremen:—467 bundles hoops; 270 bags gum rosin; 378 pees asplen wood; 196 cases plywood; 123 cases mill boards; 50 cases spindles; 154 cass steel strip; 50 cass barytes; 140 cases wire; 114 cases staples; 34 cases bolts and nuts; 75 cases stoves; 110 cases cycle and motor covers; 143 cases iron ware; 375 cases paper; 175 cases tin plates; 300 cases beer; 206 cases glass ware.

From Antwerp.—40 rls. wire; 50 cases colour; 469 cases sugar machinery; 24 cases screws; 47 cases silk yarn; 20 cases chalk; 80 cases paper; 96 cases straw boards; 98 cases lamps; 540 cases starch; 1290 cases farina; 209 cases tyres; 54 cases raisin; 35 cases cheese; 1205 cases beer; 400 cases whiting 348 cases window glass; 60 cases varnish; 165 cases tiles; 92 cases brandy; 797 cases bolts and nuts; 300 drums chemicals; 455 drums dyes paste; 2120 drums dyes dry; 440 bundles steel joists; 436 bundles steel sheets; 40 bundles steel poles; 540 bundles steel ties; 504 bundles steel billets; 490 bundles steel beams; 199 bundles steel rivets; 320 bundles steel circles; 1672 bundles steel angles; 1040 bundles steel bars; 2607 bundles steel rods; 8185 bundles steel hoops.

From Port Said.—1591 bags figs; 610 bags almonds; 50 bales cotton; 200 bags currants; 14815 bags potatoes.

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, October 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil:—Ready Rs. 240 per ton. Percase of 84lbs. Rs. 19.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 26/3; Lowest Rs. 25/12/6. Closing Rs. 25/14/6.

Linseed December Delivery Opening Rs. 6/1/3; Closing Rs. 6/1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 26: Highest Rs 26/1/6; Lowest Rs. 25/11/6; Closing Rs. 25/14.

BETTER CLOTHES BUT POORER SHOES

How World Dressed During Depression

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The world has been wearing clothes of finer texture but boots and shoes of a poorer quality during the economic depression, according to the latest League of Nations review on "World Production and Prices."

The report shows that during the years 1929-32 there was a marked shift in the world demand from the more expensive to the cheaper qualities of leather for footwear.

At the same time there was a strong tendency in the textile industry towards a greater relative consumption of real and artificial silk fabrics and of the finer qualities of cotton and wool.

Artificial silk is one of the few commodities which registered an increase in output during the depression. In 1932 a record production was attained in Canada, Japan, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

The United Kingdom is now second to the United States as the world's greatest producer of artificial silk. Japan, which has gone ahead of Italy and Germany now occupies third place. In the wool industry the United Kingdom figures for 1932 showed an increase of 26 per cent above the average for 1925-29. The volume of world trade as a whole fell between 1929 and 1932 by about 27 per cent.

"There are encouraging signs," states the review, "that the low point of the world economic depression was passed about the middle of 1932 and that, in spite of a partial setback in some countries in the first quarter of 1933 industrial production in general is showing an upward tendency."—Reuter.

JUTES STEADY IN SHARE MARKET

Coals And Teas Also Steady And Fairly Active

CALCUTTT, Oct. 9.

In Share arket to-day Jutes ruled steady after weekend and moderate business took place. Coals were steady. Teas also remained steady and fairly active. In Miscellaneous Bengal Iron shewed some improvement. Government securities were weok. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 83/4; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/6; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 101/12; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 101/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 143/13; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 106/8; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 107/2; 5 1/2 per cent. loan 1938/40 107/10; 4 per cent New Punjab Bonds 1948 99/13 odd lot:

Banks: Allahabad Bank ordy 350 small lot: Imperial Bank contr 302.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light 56 small lot: Shahdara Delhi Saharunpur Light 119.

Cottons: Mohini Mills 8/14.

Coals: Aldih 2/13: New Beerbhoom 11/4: Raneegunge 40: Samala Colliery 1714: Sendra 9/6: South Karanpura 4/6

Jutes:—Angla India 349: Gourepore pref 111: Howrah 49: Hukumchand 14/7: Hukumchand pref 101/8: Kamarhatty 464: Naihati 360: National 21/14 small lot: Nuddea 19/8. Presidency 5/10 Reliance 72/12.

Rubber: Connemara 92-1/2 cents: Digwarrah Rs. 7/6: Kempas S 1-12 1/2: Kluang Rs. 5/4: Kuala Sidim S 1-80: Lutas S 1-2 5 1/2: Pajam S 1-25 1/2

TEAS:

Baghmari 5/12: Bateli 6/8: Betjan 27/4 small lot: Belgachi 12/4: Bishnauth 26/6: Bhatkawa 49/4: Borpukhuri 13: Central Cachar 93/8: Dauracherra 13: Dessai & Parbuttia 373: Dhelakhat 20/12: Dufflaghur 16/4: East India 15/14: Eastern 12/10 small lot: Gohpur 7/2: Gungaram 172: Hantapara 470: Hattikhira 22/8: Husimara 40: Jutlibari 17/4: Namburnadi 4/8: Newterai 12/8: North Western Cachar 279 small lot: Rutema 8/10: Sarugaon 13-10: Sapoi 13/4: Singell 107: Teenali 20/12: Telephone ord 17/8: Upper Ganges electric 7/12: Bengal Iron 3/7: Burn & Co. 7 per cent pref 113 small lot: 6 per cent pref 94 small lot: Indian Iron and Steel 4/14: Indian Standard Wagon ord 48/4: Saran Engineering 7/4: Bengal Flour 103: Concord of India Insce. 9/4 prem: Triton Insce 185: B. I Corporation ord As. 12: B. I. Corporation pref 118: Indian Wood products 32/4 small lot: British Ceylon Corporation ord 6: Bengal paper ord 72/8 ex div: India paper pulp 110: Bengal Timber 140 ex div: Balrampur 11/4 small lot: Carew & Co 14/12: Cawnpore 35/4 small lot: Champaran 24/8: New Savan 13/8: Somastipur 13/8 small lot.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1908/38 Calcutta Municipal 101: 4 per cent 1912/42 Calcutta Municipal 100/6.—A. P.

FOR DAYANAND SEMI-CENTENARY

B. B. And C. I. R. Co. Provides Special Facilities For Pilgrims

The Secretary of the Bombay Arya Samaj writes:—

A special train has been arranged by the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Coy. for the pilgrims for Dayanand Semi-Centenary Celebration to be held in Ajmer. Town special bogies will be attached to the Kathiawar Mail which will leave Bombay Central at 8-40 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst. These bogies will be joined with others at Baroda from where a special train will start at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday reaching Ahmedabad at 2-0 p.m.

The special train will start from Ahmedabad at 4-30 p.m. and reach Mehsana at 6-0 p.m. where Kathiawar passengers can catch train which will reach Ajmer at 6-30 on the morning of 13th inst.

GREATEST BOOK THIEF

The public libbarians who have been discussing means of frustrating thefts on the part of borrowers may be reminded that the most successful book-thief on record was a highly placed member of their profession. This was Count Guglielmo Libri, for many years Inspector General of the Public Libraries of France. In the course of his visits of inspection Libri contrived to abstract from various collections such a number of valuable books and manuscripts that he netted some £40,000 by the sale of his plunder before being called to account. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but friends at court assisted him to escape before it could be served. He came to England, and lived comfortably for many years on his ill-gotten gains.

JAWAHARLAL FOR ALLAHABAD

Takes Mother With Him In Spite Of Her Weak Condition

LUCKNOW, Oct. 9.

Despite her weak health, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in consultation with the doctors' took his mother to Allahabad for a change.

They will be present during Miss Krishna Nehru's marriage ceremony. They left Lucknow yesterday by the Punjab Mail.—A. P.

CESAREWITCH PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The following are Cesarewitch probables:—

Nitsichin (Beary); Statesman (Carslake); Loose Strife (Perryman); Erain (Lowry); Guiscard (Weston); Dickturpin (Gordon Richards); Arctic Star (Ray); Roi de Paris (Nicholl); Trustee (Lane) Beaufrere (Sam Wragg), Forearth (Steve Donoghue); Lucky Patch (E. Smith); Blandearna (Sirett); Africus (Nevett); Sandals (Fredfox); Sanity (Gethin); Within-The-Law (Walls); Bunkawai (Cordell); Negro (Burns); Barrage (Quick); Chelmarsh (W. Rickaby); Daytoi (Taylor); Joyous Greeting (Cliff Richards); Ximenes (Sharpe); Miss Diplomat (D. Smith); D'eyncourt (Richardson), Strath-Allan (Lynch); Sanguinole (Ryan); and Eugene (Hunter).

No Jockeys have been selected for the following:

Seminole; Sarum; Lord Nugent; Boldero; Benzina Victoria; Tuppence and Fragrance.—Reuter's Special.

SANGUINOLE SCRATCHED

Callover On Cesarwitch

The following is Callover on Cesarwitch:

15 to 2 Guiscard (Taken and offered)

17 to 2 Ximines (offered and 9 to 1 taken)

100 to 9 Nitsichin (Taken and offered)

100 to 8 Negro (offered and 100 to 7 taken)

20 to 1 Loose Strife

20 to 1 Statesman

22 to 1 Sandals (Taken and offered)

22 to 1 Dick Turpin (offered and 25 to 1 taken)

25 to 1 Beaufrere (Taken and offered)

25 to 1 Lucky Patch and Sanity (offered and 28 to 1 taken)

33 to 1 Roi de Paris (offered)

33 to 1 Blandearna and Within-The-Law (Offered and 40 to 1 taken)

40 to 1 Eugene (Taken and offered)

40 to 1 Erain (Offered)

40 to 1 Chelmarsh and Seminole (Offered and 50 to 1 taken)

50 to 1 Barrage (Offered)

66 to 1 Africus (Taken and offered)

66 to 1 Strath Allan, Daytoi, Bankawai, Joyous Greeting (Offered and 100 to 1 taken)

66 to 1 Foxearth, Sarum (Offered)

100 to 1 Arctic Star (Offered and 125 to 1 taken)

100 to 1 Trustee Boldero, Deyncourt.

125 to 1 Tuppence, Lord Nugent, Miss Diplomat (Offered)

150 to 1 Fragrance (Offered and 200 to 1 taken)

Sanguinole was scratched today at 11-40 a.m.—Reuter.

A SUICIDE PROBLEM

Woman Dies Sixteen Years Afterwards

LONDON (By Air Mail)

When is a suicide not a suicide?

That was the question that confronted Dr. Guthrie, a Stepney coroner, during an inquest on the death of a woman sixteen years after she had cut her throat.

John Boomsma, of Frobisher House, Wapping, said that his wife, Jessie Susannah, aged 56, cut her throat in 1917, because she was "depressed" and he was recalled from the Army in France to go to her.

She was in hospital for 14 months, and left with a tube in her throat, through which she was fed. She had been in hospital about 12 times since, and finally died in St. George's Hospital.

Dr. Guthrdie, the coroner, returned a verdict that death was due to pneumonia and malnutrition, accelerated by the cut throat. "The law lays down," he added, "that if a person dies more than a year and a day afterwards it cannot be held to be suicide."—Reuter.

BATTALION ELIMINATED

Madras Rugby Tournament Result

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

Heavy rain earlier in the day rendered the ground wet and going was difficult this evening, when the Madras Gymkhana eliminated the second battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment in the last match of the first round of the Madras Gymkhana Rugby Tournament by 13 points (two goals and penalty goal) to 3 points (try).

The Gymkhana impressed with their fine passing movements and S. A. Palmer who figured prominently in the attack was responsible for both their tries which E A C Ward shot through with great precision, besides notching a penalty goal.

Staffords, though did well in pack, were shaky in defence. However they rallied towards the close when C. A. Street scored their only try.—A. P.

MRS. ROOSEVELT BECOMES JOURNALIST

She Will Edit A Page Of Women's Journal On £200 A Week

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, has become a journalist.

An American periodical, "Woman's Home Companion," has engaged her on a twelve-months contract at a salary of £200 a week.

She will edit a page which will form the Questions and Answers Department of the magazine.

Mrs. Roosevelt starts her first page by writing:—

"I want you to write to me. The invitation comes from my heart. I want you to tell me about the particular problems which puzzle or sadden you, but I also want you to write me about what has brought joy into your life and how you are adjusting yourself to the new conditions in this amazingly changing world.

"Please do not imagine I am planning to give you advice that will eventually solve all your problems. We all know that no human being is infallible, and I am not setting myself up as an oracle.

"But it may be that in the varied life I have had there have been certain experiences which other people will find useful..."

EFFECTS OF DOLE ON MORALE

American Study Of English Unemployment

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The British system of giving unemployed men the dole is vindicated by an American research student. He is Dr. E. Wight Bakke, who came to England on a Research Fellowship from Yale in 1931, and has now published the results of his study under the title of "The Unemployed Man."

Dr. Bakke settled down for a period of months in a working-class home in a district chosen by the Ministry of Labour for being typical of an unemployed community.

The subject of his study was the effect of the dole on the willingness and ability of working people to support themselves. He declares that the weakening effect of the dole is negligible. The really destructive influence on the ordinary man, he says, is the bare fact of worklessness.—Reuter

NEW STRAUSS OPERA

The latest Opera of Richard Strauss will be one of the important productions of the Berlin State Opera this season. Called "Arabella" it was produced for the first time in Dresden where it scored a great success. It will be performed in honour of the composer's 70th birthday. Furtwangler will conduct. Many more of the great composer's works will be produced as well.

Another event will be the first performance of Zemlinsky's opera "Der Kreidekreis" based on the drama of the same name by Klabund whose tragic death will be recalled.

The State Opera House has commenced its season with Pfitzner's "Palestrina." This will be followed by a completely fresh production of "Carmen." The famous Duse Gianninl will sing in the title role.

GENERAL RAIN IN KONKAN

Poona Forecasts Increase Of Rainfall In Madras Presidency

POONA, Oct. 9.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Konkan and local rain in Mysore, Bombay Deccan and Burma with a few falls in Bengal, South Hyderabad and Madras Presidency.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Port Blair, half inch; Akyab, four; Lashio, two. Kyaukpyu, one and half; Diamond Island, one; Gwa, three-quarters; Amherst, Myitkyina, half; Yamethin, Mandalay, quarter, Darjeeling, half; Chittagong, quarter, Belgaum two; Bijapur, one; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Gulberga Palamcotah, half; Marmagao, Chitaldurg, Bangalore, Mangalore, Trichonopoly, Nellore, Kodalkanal, quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in the Madras Presidency and will continue to be fairly widespread in Burma and scattered falls will recur in Mysore, South Deccan and South Konkan.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Following is the Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-10-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 deg.; (wet bulb) 76.8 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.6 deg. (1.5 above normal); Minimum 77.4 deg. (105 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-S-E. Velocity 4 miles per hour. S-E.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of clour at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 00 0".

Total rainfall during the month 2.23"; during the year 60.62"

Weather Remarks:— Variable sky.

BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Oct 9.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-43 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DIWALI SALE

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Attractive Designs
Long Durability
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VARIETIES MADE TO SUIT ALL POCKETS

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RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR

(1) Kalbadevi, (2) Swadeshi Market

(3) Sandhurst Road.

C. C. C. TO LEND TEN CENTS ON COTTON

Sharp Rise Meeting Large Hedge Selling

OPERATORS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Loan Plan Equivalent To Eleven Cents For Current Contracts

The announcement by the U.S.A. Government of the formation of a "Commodity Credit Corporation" to finance all tenderable American cotton on the basis of 10 cents per lb. quality 7/8 inch low middling was mainly responsible for a sharp rise in cotton prices on Saturday. But the advance met increased Southern hedge selling and long liquidation owing to uncertainty of the Bureau report.

On the present loan policy current contracts will reach 11 cents. The N.I.R.A. is moderately successful but the full effect is not likely to be felt until spring. Currency inflation is shelved for the time being instead forced credit inflation. Most of the interior Banks will be re-opened with Government assistance. Campaign for higher farm products prices will be continued with at least moderate success.

The official Bureau report indicating production of the American cotton crop is anxiously awaited by professional operators. Private crop estimates received here are as under:—

	Condition	Total Production
The Journal of Commerce	**64.1**	**11,710,000**
Fossick Bureau	**62.3**	**11,750,000**
American Crop Service	——	12,526.000
Members N.Y.C. Exchange	——	12.568.000
Clemena Curtis and Co.	——	12,672,000

Bombay, Oct. 9.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by bullish political news from Washington. The Administration has established a "Commodity Credit Corporation to give loans on all farm products. This Corporation is begin with giving loans on all tenderable cotton on the basis of ten cents per lb. There was active buying and short covering. On the basis of higher Liverpool closing quotations, the New York cotton market opened at a rise of 27 points and a further rise of 9 points was recorded during the first hour. January option was quoted 9.81 when increased Southern hedge selling checked the rise and in the absence of buying, prices assumed sagging tendency. Later on the market was affected unfavourably by long liquidation influenced by weakness in grain markets and most of the improvement was lost. The market was erratic and within a narrow session of two hours prices fluctuated within a range of 31 points. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also fluctuated widely and closed at a net rise of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prives advanced 3 points at 9.22c.

LIVERPOOL FIRM.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points. There was moderate hedge selling and realising which met with Bombay buying and trade calling. Later on there was general and American speculative buying due to bullish American cables regarding Farm Board plan developments. The market was strong and with scarcity of offering closed at a net rise of 8 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 5.50d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 8 points with October 4.69, January 4.70 and March 4.67.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton futures ring was also influenced by firmness of American cotton. Sakels contracts advanced 5 to 6 points with spot cotton 3 points higher at 7.25d. Uppers futures gained 7 points with spot cotton 4 points higher to 6.35d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled quiet. There was scattered buying for Sakels which improved prices by 9 points for near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged to a decline of 3 points. Ashmouni contracts ruled easy with increased selling and closed 5 to 12 points lower.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW

Business on the New York cotton exchange was restricted by a disposition to await details of the loan plan and the forthcoming Bureau report.

Cotton is moving freely from the fields and with the proposed ten-cent loans not yet available, **farmers needing money were selling at the prevailing high basis.** This was reflected by further hedge selling with trade buying and covering absorbing offers on scale down limits.

Reports are reiterated that a holding movement is developing which, it is believed, will become more pronounced when Government loans are available. It is reported that farmers in the South-west are at present holding 30 to 60 per cent of their cotton.

Meanwhile interest is centred upon general business and monetary conditions and effects of the loan plan on marketing policies in the South. At the same time next year's production control plan tends to strengthen confidence in ultimate values.

NO SERIOUS DECLINE

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state:—

The announcement by the American Government of the formation of a "Commodity Credit Corporation" to finance all tenderable cotton on the basis of 10 cents per lb. caused a sharp advance, but the expectation of a slightly larger Bureau estimate and the appreciation of the dollar caused heavy realising.

Although Government finance may check any serious decline the currency inflation move having been temporarily postponed seems likely to curb any undue speculative activity. With the unsettled political outlook in Europe and trade awaiting War-debt negotiations we consider it advisable to take advange of any upturns to liquidate part holdings with a view to replacing same on setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 9.81+36 up at 11-23 a.m. Lower 9.50+05 up at 11-44 a.m.

Liverpool January Highest 5.44 +14 up at 11-15 a.m. Lowest 5.22 —8 down at opening.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York, Official Washington announcement formation Commodity Credit Corporation paving way loans all kinds agricultural products commencing with cotton: latter ten cents pound basis 7/8 inch Low Middling

New York Government ten cent Loan policy equivalent eleven cents for current contracts therefore expect higher prices.

New York Advance due to progress Loan Plan met large hedge selling, liquidations advise purchases on weak spots.

Liverpool, Judged by weather, no reason except reduced estimate but market taking no notice statistics; general conditions America deteriorating rapidly but general decline commodities will necessitate some action. In midnight cabled reports stated that under Loan policy, Government will bear any loss; if correct obviously very bullish.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-44 a.m.:—Liverpool market advanced sharply on buying on announcement of creation of Commodity Credit Corporation to lend 10 cents per pound.

7-16 p.m.:—New York market advanced on buying on Loan plan, but later declined on hedge selling, long liquidation and in sympathy with decline in Grains.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	9½
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. dol. 6.	
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent P A	21
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	39
Amer. Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	37
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	
Consolidated Gas	42
Columbia Gas	14½
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	
United Light and Power A	3-3/4
United Corporation	6
American Super Power	3
American Tel. and Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	55½
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	38-3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	28
Canadian Pacific R R	
Erie R R	16
Pennsylvania R R	29½
Union Pacific R R	112
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	47
National Distillers	97
Distillers Seagram	26½
St. Regis Paper	
International Carrier	
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	47½
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	19-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37½
International Harvestor	39
Chrysler	44
General Motors	30½
Hupp Automobile	5
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	34
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Philips Petroleum	16½
Standard Oil of N J	42
Socony	12
American Ice Co.	8
American Radiator	14
Kelvinators	12
Alaska Juneau	26
Noranda Mines	35
Mac Intyre	43
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd A	56¾
Chase Bank	22-3/4
Guaranty Trust	
National City Bank	25
Sun Life of Canada	385
City of New York 6 per cent 1935	
North American	

Market more active and broader market next week.

Liverpool representative of New York Cotton Exchange cabled:—

Estimate world stock end August all kinds 38,361,000 against 39,230,000, consumption last season 24,802,000, carryover 16,247,000. This season's preliminary production 24,293,000 against 23,637,000.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"Recovery Act moderately successful but effect not likely to be felt until spring, meanwhile present labour troubles not causing anxiety. Currency inflation shelved for the present instead forced credit inflation under Government auspices pushed gigorously for instance most closed Banks in interior will be reopened with the assistance of Government. Devalution dollar possibly extend 50 per cent in opinion many inescapable and likely in December before reopening Congress, in opinion others left for decision of Congress in connection with interim or final War Debt settlement with Britain and dollar sterling stabilization. Government campaign for higher prices, especially farm products, unaltered and certain to be continued with at least moderate success. Present slackening business likely to continue some little time unless credit inflation campaign more speedily successful than anticipated, but Government has sufficient powers to prevent slump which certain to be exercised if necessary possibly to extent moderate currency inflation. Silver steadier than most commodities and likely to be sufficiently supported to prevent more than moderate decline whereas after reconvention of Congress considerable advance possible. Sterling unlikely to fluctuate largely from present level during Debt conversations. Altogether believe in need for some caution during next few months but see no reason for pessimism.

Present market discounts moderate Bureau increase.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Loan plan should encourage holding and ought to act against any special decline. Think report should show moderate increase and expect good **support on any decline.**

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 9.

In sympathy with quiet advices from New York, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 189 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 190/4 and advanced to Rs. 192 on active buying influenced by private bullish cables. At this level there was scattered pre-Bureau long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 191/4. There is a decided change in the general sentiment in the local market. The market will be influenced by the Bureau report but there will be increased buying on declines. Chances in favour of higher prices are increasing and it is advisable to buy on all declines.

Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 9 points, but unfounded rumours created some nervousness and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M.	189|12
Oomra D|J.	164
Bengal D|J.	142

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Bengal Superfine	143
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	14
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	141
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	171
Nagpur Savner Fine	171
Yeotmal Fine	167
Arvi Fine	167
Ellichpur Fine	164
Amraoti-Berar Fine	163
Khamgaon Fine	165
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthlia F.G.	145
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	157
Burwah-Sanavad F.G.	163
Broach F.G.	176
Punjab-American	186
Punjab-American mix	176
Cambodia	236
Miraj-Sangli	171
Compta Good	176
Jinja	294
Busoga	299
Kampala	301

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 9.

In full-pressed	7-10-33.	Since 1st Septr. This year
Khandesh		2,403
Central India	12	1,634
Barsi & Nagar		1,467
Hyderabad-Gaoram		317
Berar		2,290
Central Provinces	40	2,062
Total Oomras	52	10,675
Dholera		1,971
N.-W. Provinces		373
Rajputana		320
Sind-Punjab		63
Broach		
Coompta & Dharwar	125	2,396
Westerns-Northerns	82	2,553
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	91	3,897
Persian	50	314
American		2,094
Egyptian and African		16,744
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		2
Total	400	42,723

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed	7-10-33	1st Sept to Oct. 5 This year
Europe	406	36,188
Japan & China	1,150	9,972
Coast Ports		503
Up-country by Rail		16,365
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6,364
Total	1,556	69,397

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 9th day of October, 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B T)	April-May, 1934.
10-30	Rs. 189|8
12-30	Rs. 191|0
1-30	Rs. 191|0 Settlement.
4-30	Rs. 190|0
5-00	Rs. 190|0

	April-May.
Highest	Rs. 192|4
Lowest	Rs. 189|0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 9

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A/May	188	194¼	188	193
Oomra D/J.	163½	168¾	163½	167¾
Bengal D/J.	140½	145½	140½	144¾

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B.C. RATE—
T.T. and D.D. 1|6.

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T.T. and D.D. 1|6 1|32
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Jan.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D.D. 1|6 3|32.
Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Oct/Dec

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T.T. 286-1|2 Nominal.

NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T.T. 284-1|2 Nominal.
Buying T.T. 282 Nominal.

PARIS BANKS—
Selling D.D. 590.
Buying D. D. 600.

AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D.D. 57-1|8.

JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 79 1/4.
Buying 60 Days 77.

BANKS SELLING D.D.—
Hongkong 96 1/2
Shanghai 86 3/4
Singapore 156-1|2.
Java 57-1|8.
Berlin 97.

CROSS RATES.

New York|London	69 9th inst.
Shanghai|London	1|3-3|8
Japan|London	1|2-7|32 7th inst.
London|Paris	29.16
London|Belgium	22.20
London|Switzerland	15.98
London|Italy	59.06
London|Berlin	12.91
London|Holland	7.68
London|Stockholm	19.39
London|New York	4.68-1|2

TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

	6th inst.	7th inst.
GOLD	£6|13|11	£6|13|4
SILVER LONDON:—		
Ready	18-1|2	18-7|16
Forward	18-5|8	18-9|16
SILVER NEW YORK:—		
Ready	39-1|2	39-5|32

LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
3 Mos. 3|4 p.c. 11|16 p.c.
6 Mos. 7|8 p.c. 7|2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

MONEY—
Call 1 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
TONE:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

F.P. Bales	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date	2216000	1808000
Receipts Yesterday	49000	38000
Exports to date	1540000	1347000
Stock at Ports	3604000	3737000
Stock at Interior Towns	1503000	1695000
Stock at Liverpool	842000	763
Visible Supply	7413000	7498000
Quantity in Sight	3239000	2810000
Quantity out of Sight	2379000	2116000

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Linseed May	6 1 9
Wheat January	4 5 3
Wheat May	4 0 3

TONE:—Quieter.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Bales.
Central India	12
Central Provinces	40
Compta-Dharwar	125
Western-Northerns	82
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	91
Persians	50
Total Cotton	400
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,338
Linseed	6,336
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	268
Poppyseed	29
Groundnuts	14,346
Castorseed	8
Rice	7,222
Myrabollams	345
Cottonseed	1,027
Gram	700
Joowar	199
Bajree	429
	Tons.
Coal	423

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous closing	1.3 3/8
To-day's opening	1.3 3/8
To-day's closing	1.3 7/16
Difference	+.1/16

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York, Liverpool:—Janv. 86 March 90 May 80.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A/ May 189 Liverpool May 5.31 Rs. 42¼ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/ May 189 New York May 9.82 Rs. **43½ at 4.69½ Cross Rates.**

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel Second Preference Shares Firm

GENERAL INVESTMENT DEMAND

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The share Bazar again displayed better undertone to-day with general investment buying. As pointed out before Tata Steel Second Preference shares continue in good demand and in the absence of any selling, prices advanced to Rs. 102/. There was fairly good enquiry in other cash shares.

It is hoped that the clearing will pass of smoothly without any difficulty as usual members having limited means will experience some difficulties. As soon as the clearing will be over, the Board will divert its attention for establishing forward business which remains suspended at present. It is very likely that forward business will be resumed this week except the Currimbhoy Mills Group shares

Bombay, Oct. 9.

100 Ahm. Advance	320-0
500 Bom. Cotton	N40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	760
250 Bradbury	90
110 Century	215
110 Central India	287/8
100 Colaba	85
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	31/4
250 Currim	10-0
250 David	60-0
250 Dawn	460-0
100 E D Sassoon	0/2/0
150 Elphinstone	3 /
250 Fazal	55
100 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	117/8
1000 Hindustan	1750
100 Indore	272/8
50 Kasturchand	4
100 Khatau	65-0
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	740
100 Madhowji	1 0
250 Madras United	82 8
1000 Morarji	300-0
250 Model	55-0
50 Mysore	90-0
250 New Great	145
100 Oosmanshahi	66-4
250 Pabani	50
250 Pearl	85
100 Phoenix	295
25 Sassoon Silk	43-12
Sholapur	3100-0
50 Simplex	76/4
100 Swadeshi	230
100 Swan	60-0
25 Tata	25-0
5000 Vishnu	1410
1000 Western	875 0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	24/8
100 Gwalior	82/8
250 Indian	285
40 Katni Defd.	1060
100 Katni Ord.	272/8
75 Okha	141/4
10 Punjab	15
100 Shahabad	285
70 United	67-0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	11
15-75 New India	26/4
200 Oriental	3450
10-100 Vulcan	7-2
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	92/8
25-50 Central	23/4
500 Imperial	1217-8
125-500 Imp. conty	302/8
50-100 India	102/8
5 Union	4/5
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	145-0
1000 Andhra Valley	1450
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	140
100 Bom. Suburban	135-0
10 Broach	11-0
100 Karachi	190-0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	172-8
100 Tata Hydro	163-0
7 p c Tata Power	990
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	770
100 Am. Patty	113-0
100 C. Provinces	81-0
100 Dhon Baramati	81 4
100 Gujarat	59-8
100 Mandra Bhon	77-0
100 Pachora Jamner	67-0
100 Sara Siraigung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	700
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	16/8
30 Tata Steel Def.	170-0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	48/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	195-0
50 Balapur Sugar	187/8
250 Bombay Steam	270
125 Bombay Burma	360
50 Burma Country	125-10
8sh B B Petrol	2/13/6
50 Bombay Telephone	39/4
100 Ind. Steaming	80
100 Ind. Radio Def.	535-0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	450-0
1000 Port Canning	633-12
30 Tata Construction	20-0
75 Scindia	9/3
25 Tata Oil	16/2
PREFERENCE	
4 p c Andhra Vly	1240
6 p.c Bom. Steam	280
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	76/4
5 p.c. Central India (T. F.)	500-0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	122 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T F)	135 0
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14-2
7 p c Tata Hydro	126 4-0
7 p.c. Tata Power	1315-0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	162-8
Tata Steel 2nd (b)	100/4
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 p.c Vishnu	620 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 9.

As anticipated the demand for gold is rapidly decreasing as chances of any improvement in the near future are getting scarce. There was increased selling pressure and in the absence of any demand for spot gold prices after opening at Rs. 33 declined to Rs. 32/15. At this level there was scattered covering which improved prices to Rs. 32/15/6.

The Silver market ruled steady and prices improved on renewed buying influenced by higher Shanghai quotations. Also delivery opened at Rs. 56/4 improved to Rs. 56/7.

Ready Silver	56	7	0
Aso delivery	56	7	0
Kartak delivery	56	10	0
Teji mandi	0	13	0
Ready Gold	33	1	0
Aso Delivery	33	1	0
Kartak Delivery	33	1	3
Teji Mandi	0	12	3
Magsar Delivery	33	1	6

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 5th October		41299
Same time last year		147623
Exports from 1st September to 5th October—	1933/34	1932/33
United Kingdom	3940	1030
Continent	32248	29837
China	9651	150
Japan	321	83629
Coast Ports	508	1397
U. S. A.		
Total	46668	116043
Total exports by rail, 1st September to 5th October 1933		16.365
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 5th October 1933		60,448
Same period last year		60,969
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills n Bombay on 5th October 1933		6,23.956
Same time last year		6.46,418

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st to 27th September 1933	7.322
Same period last year	23,813
Total Cotton shipped from 1st to 27th September 1933	17,960
Same time last year	35,284

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	83-5-6
3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	83-6-6
4 p.c. 1960|70 Sett.	98-7-
4 p.c. 1960|70 Cash	93-8
5 pc 1945|55 Sett	113-10
5 pc 1945|55 Cash	113-11
TAXABLES	
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-4
5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6½ pc 1955 B D L	107/14
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
3-1|2 p.c. 1947|50 Cash	93-7
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	101-10
4 pc 1943 Cash	101-12
4½ p.c 1934 Cash	101-9
4½ pc 1955/60 Cash	105/4
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106/7
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106/7
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/14
5½ pc 1938/40 Cash	107/12
6½ pc 1935 T B Cash	106/6
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)	
4 pc B P T 1974	95-4
4 pc M Deb 1974	94-8
5 pc M Deb 1959	106-8
6 pc M Deb 1954	117/4
6 p.c. K P T 1959	117
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108

3½ per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/6 and advanced to Rs. 83/7/6. Later on there was scattered profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 83/5/6. Business for 27th October Settlement commenced to-day and Budli difference was one anna against the short seller or the buyer of ready paper.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 8.

Spot Silver	39.—5/8d
December	39.30—35
January	39.55—22
March	40.05—30

Tone.—Barley steady.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

Germany Replies To Daladier

REFUTES ALLEGATIONS OF RE-ARMAMENT

Does Not Demand Equality Of Arms With France But Disarmament By Others

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The German Disarmament policy was put in a nutshell in an official statement on the occasion of the departure of the Disarmament Delegation headed by Herr Nadolny for Geneva.

The statement asserts that Germany will never sign any convention which ignores the fundamental principle of equality.

Germany does not desire to increase her armaments, but to reorganise the Reichswehr. Germany does not demand equality of arms with France after five years, but demands further disarmament by other nations.

After that period, she will be prepared to say what she is ready to do when other powers declare definitely what categories of weapons they are ready to abandon, and what categories they are determined to keep.

INDORE-MALWA MILLS CRISIS

Depositors Meet In Currimbhoy House To Consider Situation

ACCOUNTS TO BE EXAMINED

Directors Asked to Formulate Scheme to Run Business With Co-operation of Depositors.

A large number of depositors were present at the meeting held in Currimbhoy House on Monday afternoon to consider the question of issuing debentures to the depositors of Indore Malwa Mills in view of the acute crisis that has overtaken them.

The meeting was not open to the press, but it is understood, that a resolution was passed to request the directors to depute some representatives to Indore to examine accounts and to formulate a scheme to run the mills with the co-operation of the depositors.

TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

It was also resolved to recommend Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. to examine the accounts of the mills at Indore and to appoint two representatives of the depositors on the directorate of the company.

It was stated at the meeting that Rs. 67,00,000 were received from the public, viz., Rs. 26,00,000 from Indore and the rest from Bombay. The firm had Rs. 25,-00,000 in liquid assets at Indore.

The Managing Agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons had utilised about Rs. 44,00,000 in current account and about Rs. 7,00,000 as outstanding under sale of cloth.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Hussain, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, leaves here on tour on October 9, visiting Jamshedpur, Purulia and Dhanbad. He returns to Ranchi on October 18 and leaves again for Chaibasa on October 22. After visiting Chaibasa and Jamshedpur he arrives in Patna via Calcutta on October 30.

MADRAS RACING SEASON PROSPECTS

Club Imports New English Jockey

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The prospectus for the first twelve days of the ensuing Madras Racing Season has been issued and compares favourably with that of the previous year in all respects. The total value of stakes for these meetings amount to Rs. 2,62,300 besides twelve cups and a piece of plate and gold cup valued £100. For the first time in the history of the Madras turf the Club authorities are introducing this year races for II class English horses no fewer than five races being provided for these classes including the Governor's Cup during the first 12 days, Third class horses are however, being permitted to be entered in all races in which II class horses are run.

Among the trainers who are expected for the season are Lord Shannon, W. C. Jones, Capt. D'Arcy, Ali Asker, Shunmugha Sundaram, Sheldrake, Shamlan, Wallace and others from South India, Syed Mehdi, Mashal, Sulaiman, Kisha Babu, Syed Fatah, Yusuf Bin Essa, Imamudin, Shaukat Ali, Byramji Rustomji, Junior, Dara Cowasji, G. H. Essaji from Western India, D. Rosen and Pike from Ceylon and H. Hayhoe from Calcutta. It may be mentioned Rosen and Hayhoe as well as Byramji Rustomji Junior who was very successful in the recent Poona season, are new comers Madras.

NEW JOCKEYS.

As usual the Race Club are importing jockeys from England for the season. The following are coming:—R. James, Martin, Rook (who it may be remembered piloted Mrs. Clarke's Ramah to victory in the Governor's Cup last year), Hine and Rickaby. The first three are well known in Madras while the rest, it is stated, have done well in England.

It has been the practice for some years past for the Race Club to import Griffins from England and it may be fairly stated tha the scheme has been a success. In 1933 up to date 17 Griffins have been imported and some more are expected. The total number of Griffins imported since the scheme started is 156.

Various improvements have been effected on the Race course and Club buildings. More European trainers quarters have been constructed to meet ever-growing needs and 36 pucca stables have been added. The five furlong slip course has been widened to permit and facilitate more horses running at the same time.

Major A. M. Graham, the Acting Secretary of the Race Club assisted by his able staff is sparing no pains to make the season successful in every way.

Major H. A. Hildebrand, the Secretary, who is now on home leave in England, is expected to arrive here early next month.

FIXTURES

The following are the fixtures for the season:—

Winter Meeting (Six Days):—2nd, 9th, 13th, 16th, 23rd and 27th December 1933.

First Spring Meeting (Six Days):—30th Dec. 1st, 6th, 13th, 17th and 20th January 1934.

Second Spring Meeting (Five Days):—27th and 31st Jan., 3rd, 10th and 12th February, 1934.

Summer Meeting (Four Days):—17th, 21st and 24th February and 3rd March, 1934.

NEW N.I.R.A. PUTSCH

Leaders Launch Whirlwind Recovery Campaign In United States

"BUY NOW" IS SLOGAN

Big Business see favourable Trade winds for new drive in Industry.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

Uncommonly anxious eyes will follow the nationwide "Buy Now" campaign opening to-morrow.

General Johnson and other leaders of the N. I. R. A., consider that failure will mean collapse of the N. I. R. A. movement.

The "Business Week" reports that construction activity has expanded and demand for textiles has been renewed, while strikes have visibly affected the coal and steel production.

The "Economic State" asserts that business having reached a turning point, it is now ripe to resume the advance arrested at the end of July. Hence the new drive begins hopefully.

President Roosevelt is expected to reject inflation in favour of reducing the gold content of the dollar and also to modify the Securities Act to permit the reopening of private capital markets.

RECONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Lends Millions To Banks And Trusts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

The actual cash expenditure of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to September 30 totalled 3,09,70,00,000 dollars, of which sums amounting to 87,90,00,000 have been repaid.

Banks and trust companies received loans totalling 2,27,30,00,000 of which 84,10,00,000 has been repaid.

Loans on crops amounted to 12,10,00,000 and loans for relief purposes 450 millions.—Reuter's Special.

DIES WHILE PLAYING GOLF

Brigadier General Who Served In Several Indian Expeditions

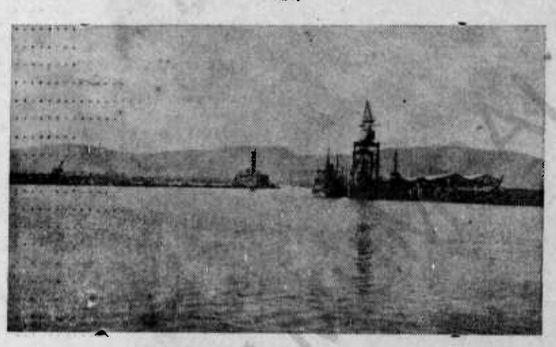
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Brigadier General H. F. Bateman-Champain died suddenly while playing golf.—Reuter's Special.

(Huge Frederick joined West Yorkshire regiment in 1889 and transferred to Indian army, First Gurkha Rifles in 1890. He served in Manipur, Chitral and Tirah expeditions and served in the European war in France and Mesopotamia. He commanded British forces in N.-W. Persia 1918-21.)

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR

Entrance to the newly constructed Vizagapatam Harbour, which was thrown open to merchant vessels on Saturday last.



A view of part of the Quay Wall.

General view of Vizagapatam from Ross Hill, showing a portion of the Harbour and Ocean on the Western and Eastern sides of the town

PENDING MINIATURE GENERAL ELECTION

Will It Indicate Strength Of National Government?

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The miniature general election now pending is likely to indicate the strength, or otherwise of support to the National Government.

The death on Saturday of Mr. N. W. Smith-Carington (Conservative), Rutland and Stamford Division, brings the number of by-elections to six, the other five being Kilmarnock, where a four-cornered contest is likely between Socialist, I.L.P., Scottish Party and Scottish National Party, Market Harborough, East Fulham, Skipton and Rusholme, Manchester, the last four of which were overwhelmingly Conservative in the last election.

Labourites will oppose Government candidates in all divisions and Liberals are also likely to contest in Harborough, Skipton and Rusholme.—Reuter's Special.

MOLLISONS HOLIDAYING IN W. INDIES

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mollisons' decision to abandon flight is due to the lateness of season and persistent unfavourable conditions.

They have cabled that they have decided to use an alternative route and are shipping "Seafarer Two" for reassembly.

In the meantime, they are holidaying in West Indies.—Reuter's Special.

TOOK DOSE OF IODINE

Young Parsi Removed To J. J. Hospital In Precarious Condition

A young Parsi, named Hormusji Framji Dadachanji, aged 24 residing at Jer Baug, Byculla, swallowed a dose of iodine on Monday evening at 7-30 p.m.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition where he is detained for treatment.

The Byculla police have taken up an investigation.

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN BIJAPUR

Collector Invites Mamlatdars To Conference

BIJAPUR, Oct. 9

Pursuing the lead given by the Governor of Bombay, Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Collector of Bijapur, has invited the mamlatdars of the district to a conference to devise ways and means to begin the village uplift work.

Bijapur affords a better opportunity in two ways. The district is a famine district and by the efforts of the late Mr. V. H. Naik, an institution known as the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute was opened with the sole object of helping the villagers in their work in a scientific way. It has got funds to carry out its purpose.

It is expected that village uplift work will be started immediately under the direct supervision of the Collector.—A. P.

Ghuznavi Goes To Complain!

Bent On Telling Joint Select Committee Not To Yield To Instigations And Threats Of Terrorist Hindus

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, who sailed this afternoon by M. V. Victoria, for England to attend the sittings of the Joint Select Committee, said:—

"The Muslims of Bengal have given me their mandate and their messages for the British people messages which are unequivocal and unanimous, and they say that they fully support the splendid efforts of the Muslim delegation so far. But, they expect me to fight even harder in view of the sudden change in the atmosphere brought about by the advent of terrorism, both practical and theoretical.

LET AWARD STAND

They have asked me to tell Great Britain and the British people that any further attempt to re-open and upset the communal award will be bitterly resented by every Muslim in India. They have further said that the Hindu politicians in their desperation can talk of terrorism, but I must tell the Joint Select Committee that the slightest indication that threats of increased terrorism will succeed in terrorising the British Government into giving way to the Hindus will be resisted to the bitter end. They have asked me not to mince words and not to stand on ceremony. They are now adamant that there should be no weakening at this stage, that there shall be no placating the Hindus at the expense of the Muslims and that the wild talk of augmenting the terrorists' ranks shall be treated as it deserves that is, either with firmness or contempt.

IGNORE HINDU THREATS.

The Muslims' mandate further goes on to say that they demand their rights not as bribes or rewards, but as honest justice and they have asked me to tell the Joint Select Committee in the plainest possible terms that the re-opening of the communal award in response to the instigations and threats of the Hindus will be regarded by every Muslim of India as a deliberate insult to the Muslim community. They have unequivocally told the Hindus that all talk of a communal government is nonsense, not merely because the Muslims themselves do not want it or envisage it, but also because the communal award has, by giving the Muslims in Bengal a statutory minority, completely ruled out of political possibility any such form of Muslim domination.

"HONEST" ASSURANCE.

If the Hindus will not accept this honest and straightforward assurance of the Muslims, the mandate urges me to place that assurance before the British people as Muslims will not permit themselves to be misrepresented by the Hindus any more than they will permit themselves to be terrorised by them either now or in the near future. Their mandate further states that the Muslims are told that the Hindus know how to deal with Muslims after the British have been rendered impotent in Bengal either by the revolver or by chicanery or by hysterical memoranda.

The mandate concludes by asking me to tell the Joint Select Committee that they fully accept the challenge. I will convey to the Select Committee and the British people every word of their mandate that they have communicated to me through their organ the "Star of India."—A. P.

YOUTHS ADOPT SOCIALIST SCHEME

Berar Conference Condemns White Paper And Ottawa Pact

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 9.

The third session of the Berar Youth Conference ended last evening.

Resolutions regarding the request to the Congress to frame an alternative scheme embodying defence, communal cure and adult franchise and condemnation of White Paper were passed.

The Socialist programme was adopted in details. The Ottawa Pact was condemned.

Hundred labourers who marched to the Conference Theatre were admitted in and their leaders were given full say.

Mrs. Chattopadyaya in winding up the Conference advised youths to gather inspiration, strength and fighting spirit.

REDUCE AIR MAIL CHARGES

Earnings Will Be Increased Suggest Commerce Chambers

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce, India, in a communication to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, suggest with a view to lightening business costs and meeting normal exigencies of business dealings, material reduction in air mail charges for commercial documents between the United Kingdom, and India.

Such a reduction, the communication adds, would be followed by a large increase in the weight of mails carried and a corresponding increase in the earnings of the service.

The Chamber also suggest the desirability of introducing reduced rates of surcharge for carriage by air from India to England and 'vice versa' in respect of commercial samples.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN DELHI

Over 10,000 Villagers Rendered Homeless, 58 p. c. Of Houses Collapsing

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

With the subsidance of floods and the drying up of water in the low-lying lands, it is now possible to obtain an estimate of the havoc wrought in the villages of Delhi Province by the recent rains and the floods that followed.

In 281 villages, for which details are available, no fewer than 2,673 houses representing 58 per cent of the total number of houses collapsed rendering over 10,000 people homeless.

The Official Flood Relief Committee, of which the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, is the President and the Secretary, Delhi Municipality, is Secretary, is providing relief to sufferers. Malaria in an acute form has spread to most of these villages and the Relief Committee is at present distributing quinine on horse-back through scores of doctors.

So far about 60,000 people made use of free quinine. About Rs. 20,000 worth of relief in the form of food and clothings has been distributed and it is proposed to give further relief in the shape of seeds and money for rebuilding of houses.

Both official and non-official agencies are joining hands in helping the destitute.

At a meeting of the City Fathers in the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow to-morrow the past activities of the Relief Committee will be reviewed and future work chalked out.—A. P.

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